

Interpreting Ancient Maya Society Through Neighborhoods:

**Investigation of Adjacent Residential Complexes near Caracol's Epicenter:
Caracol Archaeological Project Investigations for 2013**

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The 2013 season of the Caracol Archaeological Project constituted the second field season of a three-year settlement sub-program designed to analyze an ancient Maya neighborhood. This research builds on a long-standing research interest by the project on Maya residential settlement at Caracol, Belize. However, unlike settlement studies in the Maya area that have sought to sample the widely dispersed residential remains found at most Maya sites through the use of test-pits (e.g., Sabloff 1990), the recent Caracol settlement work combines test excavations with more intensive investigation focused on providing an assessment of the temporal, functional, and spatial dimensions of past social interactions.

Previous research on Caracol's residential groups began with sampling techniques that were similar to those used in most other Maya settlement studies (Puleston 1983; Rice and Rice 1990; Tourtellot 1988). The first settlement work by the current project at the site was undertaken from 1987 through 1989; a sample of residential units was investigated, primarily with test-pits, along the sides of the Conchita Causeway (Jaeger 1987, 1991, 1994). These data were augmented by the investigation of additional residential groups located between the Conchita and Pajaro-Ramonal Causeways, again primarily through the use of test excavations (A. Chase and D. Chase 1989; D. Chase and A. Chase 2002). Following this research, another focused settlement sub-program was undertaken in the northeastern sector of Caracol; again, a series of residential groups were investigated through the use of test-pits and opportunistic investigation of open chambers and looted structures, although 2 residential groups received more extensive excavation (D. Chase and A. Chase 1995, 2002). In the late 1990s, further settlement work was carried out on a smaller sample of residential groups in the southern part of Caracol, again using test-pits and opportunistic sampling of looted structures (D. Chase and A. Chase 2002). Subsequently, research shifted to residential groups located immediately adjacent to the Caracol epicenter; as temporal control had been established, it was possible to focus efforts on intensive excavations, focusing on the investigation of

more than one structure within a single residential group using both trenches and areal exposures in combination with test excavations. Often, only a single residential group was excavated during the field season in combination with other excavations carried out within the site epicenter itself (see season reports at www.caracol.org). What resulted from the more intensive investigation of residential groups adjacent to the Caracol epicenter was the recognition that these units demonstrated a great diversity in their artifactual repertoires and histories, even if they were ostensibly similar in overall surface plan (A. Chase and D. Chase 2010).

Beginning in 2008, concentrated excavations in more than one adjacent residential group were carried out in two parts of the site: the first was immediately southeast of the South Acropolis, where two residential groups were researched; the second was a series of residential groups south of the Northwest Group (a causeway hub), which further capitalized on investigations already carried out in this part of the site. The concentrated investigation of a dual-plaza residential group southwest of the Northwest Group proved particularly informative in demonstrating how a Maya residential unit developed over time. Research here enabled new insight to be gained as to the periodicity of ritual deposits in residential groups throughout Caracol (A. Chase and D. Chase 2013). The success of these investigations led directly to the current research.

The archaeological research focus for Caracol from 2012 through 2014 is on a concentration of residential groups that are thought to represent a “neighborhood” based on spatial proxemics and topography (Figure 1). The portion of the site being examined is located on a small plateau immediately east of the Machete Group, a plazuela group located on an elevated knoll some 500 m southeast of Caracol’s epicentral B Plaza. The Machete Group is directly connected to the epicenter by means of its own causeway and was probably associated with Stela 17 and Altar 10 (both monuments date to A.D. 849). The eastern building in the Machete Group, Structure L7, was excavated in 1986 and recovered one cache and four burials; two interments dated to the Early Classic – Late Classic transition and the other two burials were Late Classic in date; these investigations did not go to bedrock, so earlier remains may exist (A. Chase and D. Chase 1987:43); one of the burials was a re-entered tomb that had originally been consecrated in A.D. 614 (D. Chase and A. Chase 2003b). With the exception of the single excavation in the

Machete Group, further research did not take place east of this terminus in the part of the site prior to the 2012 field season (the initial year of the current sub-program; see Figure 2),

The neighborhood being investigated during the 3-year project consists of some 16 residential groups situated in close vicinity to each other around a flat karstic central area, referred to subsequently as the “Machete Plateau.” This plateau is surrounded in all directions by lower terraced agriculture fields. Based on both the 2012 field season and on past research at Caracol, most of these residential groups were to some extent contemporaneous. The spatial proximity of these various groups to each other also would indicate that they must have had past interaction. Based on the excavated data, it is possible not only to align the groups chronologically with each other but also to demonstrate if, and how, they related to and interacted with each other. When contextualized in terms of the previous settlement research, the 2012-2014 data should permit an educated discussion of what constituted an ancient Maya neighborhood. Systematically collecting and analyzing similar archaeological materials from adjacent groups provides an appropriate database for: the examination of neighborhoods and their development over time; the economic, political, social, and ritual relationships among nearby groups; and, the impact of these organizational systems on the development, maintenance, and collapse of past urban patterns.

Even after more than two centuries of archaeological research, significant debate remains over the structure of Classic Maya society. Among the unanswered questions are: the number of social levels maintained by the ancient Maya, how goods were manufactured and distributed, whether wealth could be accumulated, how labor was organized, how households interacted with each other, and whether kin lived in close proximity. Past archaeological investigations at Caracol, Belize have suggested: that middle levels of Maya society existed during the Classic Period (A.D. 550-780; see A. Chase 1992; D. Chase and A. Chase 2004); that markets were utilized to distribute goods made at the household level (A. Chase and D. Chase 2007; D. Chase and A. Chase 2013); and that the general populace benefitted from warfare (A. Chase and D. Chase 1989; D. Chase and A. Chase 2003a). However, the details of how (or if) the residential groups at the site were more broadly structured or knitted together has not been fully investigated. Elsewhere in Mesoamerica neighborhoods were a major organizing force (e.g., Smith 2010 for the Aztec) and we suspect these integrative units were important to the Maya as well. We have previously suggested their importance in Postclassic Period northern Belize (D. Chase and A. Chase 1988).

The data collected in 2012 and 2013 suggest that headway can be made in identifying archaeological characteristics of an ancient Maya neighborhood, permitting a better understanding both of Caracol's spatial development and of its social structure – and, ultimately, of the sustainability of the ancient social, political, and economic system.

The Problem: What was the Nature of Ancient Maya Society? (from 2012 report)

The structure of ancient Maya society is a matter of interpretation. Hieroglyphic texts have often been used to reconstruct popular overviews of ancient Maya society (Martin and Grube 2008). However, the glyphic writing only pertains to a small segment of Maya society and contains little information on ancient economy and broader social organization (e.g., Stuart 1993). Iconographic materials similarly offer a limited window into past social structure; they, too, are generally associated with the uppermost segment of Maya society (e.g. Finamore and Houston 2010; Schele and Miller 1986). Thus, textual and iconographic materials cannot be used to directly infer the patterns of life for the thousands of individuals who comprised the bulk of ancient Maya society. In contrast to the iconography and the hieroglyphs, archaeological data demonstrate that there were different lifeway patterns not only in various regions of the Maya area (A. Chase and D. Chase 1992, 2003), but also within different parts of the same Maya center (Becker 2003, 2009; A. Chase and D. Chase 2004, 2007; A. Chase et al. 2001).

Because Maya centers are often quite large, archaeological excavations generally only garner a small sample of the similarities and differences that are found among residential groups – and, often a residential group was “sampled” by means of a single plaza test-pit (e.g., Culbert 1975, 1977; Rice and Rice 1990; Tourtellot 1988). Exactly how representative the sample may be is usually a matter of speculation or statistical probability (e.g., Flannery 1976). The excavations that are being undertaken on the Machete Plateau are trying to undertake enough coverage within each residential group to determine when each group was founded, how each group developed over time, and what use-related materials are in evidence in the archaeology of each residential unit – in order to permit an assessment of the integration, variation, and interaction that took place among residential groups that presumably functioned as a neighborhood.

The excavation program that has taken place at Caracol, Belize for the past 28 years has resulted in the archaeological sampling of some 129 residential groups throughout the site. However, an attempt to

adequately sample residences across the site generally has led excavations to be undertaken at some distance from each other, rather than in concentrated areas in close proximity to each other. The wider-scale investigations have revealed that the site's ancient inhabitants participated in a Caracol "identity" that does not seem to have been present at other centers (A. Chase and D. Chase 2009; D. Chase and A. Chase 2004). The Late Classic Period occupants of Caracol's residential groups had access to ritual (tombs; cache vessels), luxury (polychrome vases; jadeite), and quotidian (obsidian; flint) items that are restricted in their distribution at other sites, such as Tikal (Becker 1973, 1999, 2009; Harrison 1999) or Calakmul (Braswell et al. 2004). However, this broadly noted similarity among Caracol's residential groups, while suggesting substantial on-site face-to-face interaction, does not mean that there are not differences within the site's household units. There are.

Excavations have also shown that: different amounts of ritual and luxury items occur in various groups (D. Chase 1998; D. Chase and A. Chase 2004, 2010); different residential groups manufactured a broad and varied range of materials (Cobos 1994; A. Chase and D. Chase 2007; Martindale Johnson 2008; Pope 1994); and, neighboring groups may have had different diets (A. Chase et al. 2001; Teeter and Chase 2004) and diverse developmental histories (A. Chase and D. Chase 1987; D. Chase and A. Chase 1994). While the homogeneity of access to ritual and luxury goods is striking (some 60% to 80% of the residential groups display these items), the variation that is in evidence in the archaeological data at Caracol is also suggestive of the existence of heterogeneous, but integrated, neighborhoods. "A neighborhood is a residential zone that has considerable face-to-face interaction and is distinctive on the basis of physical and/or social characteristics" (Smith 2010:139; 2011). Identifying neighborhoods – and how they developed and were sustained over time – is important for understanding and demonstrating the spatial organization and integration of Caracol's ancient inhabitants.

The archaeological remains recovered within a given neighborhood area provide direct information on how adjacent residential groups developed and changed over time. The kinds of artifactual remains and ritual patterns found within these households permits an assessment of similarities and differences among these adjacent plazuelas in terms of: construction techniques; manufacturing practices; quotidian consumption; and, ritual practices. Laboratory work on the human remains found in these residential groups is intended to permit: skeletal analysis for age, sex, decoration, pathology, and possible

genetic markers; isotopic analysis relevant to past diet; and, oxygen and strontium analysis (if appropriate) that would be relevant to an individual's origin (and possible migration). The systematic collection of archaeological data from a number of adjacent residential groups not only permits the analysis of their developmental histories relative to each other, but also positions the overall neighborhood relative to broader events that impacted the site of Caracol.

Demonstrating the existence of neighborhoods and examining their development and interactions within the broader site of Caracol is useful in other scholarly discussions having to do with comparative urbanism. Smith (2010:152) has noted that the "concept of neighborhood-as-community"... "plays a prominent role in current planning theory," but "is based in part on untested assumptions about the social composition and processes of premodern neighborhoods." Thus, these archaeological data may also prove pertinent to modern policy makers dealing with cities and urbanism.

Brief Summary of 2012 and 2013 Research

As noted above, the research that was undertaken in 2012 focused on residential groups associated with the Machete Plateau (Figures 1 and 2). During 2012, five residential groups located in the northern part of the Machete Plateau were investigated. Two axial excavations and one large areal excavation were undertaken in the residential group anchored by Structure K26. Four axial excavations and one areal excavation were undertaken in the residential group anchored by Structure K19. Two axial excavations and two areal excavations were undertaken in the residential group anchored by Structure K13. Two axial and one areal excavation were undertaken in the residential group anchored by Structure K33. Finally, two axial excavations were undertaken in the residential group anchored by Structure L75. Three of the five plazuela units yielded caches and tombs dating to the Late Classic Period (groups anchored by Structures K19, K26, and K33); two groups did not yield this kind of ritual or mortuary material. All five residential groups produced evidence of Late Classic occupation. The earliest artifactual materials recovered dated to the Late Preclassic Period and only one residential group was possibly occupied at this time (group anchored by Structure K26). Two residential groups produced complete vessels dating from the Early Classic Period (groups anchored by Structures K13 and K26). Two unmapped groups were also located within this portion of the neighborhood: an unmapped plaza with three very low structures was located

north of Machete; a slightly elevated residential group with four structures was located in the relatively flat karstic area east of Machete (group anchored by Structure L75) and was dug during the 2012 field season.

The research that was undertaken during the 2013 field season focused on the middle part of the Machete Plateau southeast of the Machete Group (Figures 1 and 2). This part of the plateau is separated from the northern settlement groups investigated during the 2012 field season by a flat region that contains very eroded karst bedrock as well as areas of standing water (bajos). This portion of the plateau is bounded by hills to both the east and the west. Residential groups occupy each of the hills. During the 2013 field season, six residential groups were investigated (Figure 2) and, as during the 2012 field season, excavations in all of the residential groups selected for investigation during 2013 included eastern constructions that were present in these units because of the proven ability at Caracol of being able to obtain dateable primary deposits that are of comparative use both spatially and temporally (A. Chase and D. Chase 2013; D. Chase and A. Chase 1998). Six axial and two areal excavations were undertaken in the residential group anchored by Structure L7. Three axial excavations were undertaken in the group anchored by Structure L19. Two axial excavations and one areal excavation were undertaken in the residential group anchored by Structure L26. Four axial excavations were undertaken in the residential group anchored by Structure L41. Two axial excavations were undertaken in the residential group anchored by Structure L75 (in an unmapped group east of the Structure L41 group). Finally, two axial and one areal excavation were undertaken in the residential group anchored by Structure L15. Only one excavated residential group (L15) did not yield mortuary deposits, while two (L7 and L19) produced tombs; caches were recovered in three (L19, L26, and L75) residential groups. All six residential groups produced evidence of Late Classic occupation. Late Preclassic sherd material was recovered from at least two residential groups (L19 and L41) and primary deposits dating to the Early Classic came from two groups (L19 and L7), as well.

Bimbo Residential Group: Structures L5-L14

Four hilltop residential groups were investigated during 2013. The westernmost hilltop in the mid-part of the Machete Plateau is directly south of the Machete Group and supported a residential group with minimally ten structures. Six buildings in this group were axially trenched during the 2013 field season and two areal excavations were also carried out (Figure 3). The Bimbo residential group (a nickname

derived from the Mexican bakery company) appears to have been occupied from the Early Classic through the Terminal Classic Periods.

Structure L7

Three eastern structures occur on the eastern side of the Bimbo residential plaza. The central building platform rises approximately 2 m above the plaza and was selected for excavation in 2013 as the most likely location for obtaining datable materials for the group. Clearing the humus from the structure also yielded reconstructable vessels dating to the Terminal Classic Period (Figure 7). Four burials were recovered in the course of this investigation; the earliest dates to the Early Classic Period and the latest probably to the Terminal Classic era. The two tombs that were recovered were both Late Classic in date and contained multiple individuals. No formal caches were recovered with this building, which is somewhat unusual given their presence in most of the other investigated groups with formal eastern buildings; however, three obsidian eccentrics were recovered in association with S.D. C193B-3, possibly from a disturbed cache deposit.

Operation C193B (Figures 4-8) was an axial trench into Structure L7 that measured 2 m wide by 8.6 m in length. A series of four steps for the latest building were encountered in the western part of the trench. The basal step would have had to have been placed in conjunction with the deposition of S.D. C193B-3. Floors indicative of earlier building constructions were found in the core of the building, but were not associated with any facings.

S.D. C193B-1 (Figure 9) represents the bundled remains of a single adult male placed into a crude cist in the core of Structure L7 and covered with a single capstone. No burial goods were added to this interment. This was the latest deposit associated with Structure L7.

S.D. C193B-2 (Figures 10-18) was assigned to a tomb encountered in the core of Structure L7, located immediately west of the western edge of the summit of the building. The tomb had a northern stairway and an eastern bench; it encompassed 2.76 cubic meters of space. The tomb was crowded with jumbled human remains, ceramic vessels, and artifactual materials. At least 14 individuals were recovered from inside the chamber; four of these individuals could be identified as having been adult males and one had been an adult female. Two of the individuals had jadeite inlays in at least some of their maxillary teeth. A total of 40 ceramic vessels were recovered from the tomb, all dating to the early part of

the Late Classic Period. Artifactual remains included a carved dog jaw, two sets of jadeite earflares, six pairs of shell earflares, and two pairs of shell tweezers, as well as 5 limestone pendants in the shape of animal canine teeth.

S.D. C193B-3 (Figures 11, 19-24) was assigned for an open air crypt that had been placed immediately behind the front step for Structure L7. The chamber enclosed 0.95 cubic meters of space. A small metate (Figure 22) spanned the chamber's center immediately beneath the formal capstones. Based on the excavation data, the osteological analysis, and the recovered femurs, a minimum of 8 individuals had been placed within the crypt; these individuals included at least 1 adult male and 1 adult female. An inlay hole was present in one of the recovered teeth. Seven ceramic vessels, all dating to the Late Classic Period, were recovered; one has a kill hole, which is unusual for Caracol. Recovered artifactual materials included 2 worked bones, including an awl. Three obsidian eccentrics were also recorded from within the chamber from near the base of the eastern wall; these may have come from a disturbed cache, which would help to explain why no caches were recovered in association with Structure L7.

S.D. C193B-4 (Figures 25, 26) was assigned for an interment found in the plaza in front of Structure L7 directly over bedrock. While not a formally constructed crypt, the body was covered with capstones. Only the northern end of this interment was excavated, but it produced material relating to the upper body of a poorly-preserved, single adult individual of unknown sex. The interment could be dated to the Early Classic Period based on the basal-flanged bowl that accompanied the individual.

Structure L6

Structure L6 was a rectangular structure immediately south of Structure L7 on the eastern side of the plaza that rose approximately 1 m in height. It was selected for investigation to ascertain its relationship to the central Structure L7. It proved to have been constructed in a single construction phase on the latest plaza floor and to have been used during the Terminal Classic Period.

Operation C193C (Figures 27-31) consisted of a 2 m by 5 m trench set on the axis to Structure L6; an areal excavation, measuring 3 m (north-south) in length and 1.6 m (east-west) in width, was set tangent to the western limit of the trench in order to expose the front facing and northwest corner of the building. A great deal of trash, most of it dating to the Terminal Classic Period was found against the front

wall of the building; this trash included a ceramic figurine of a woman that may have been appended to the end of a flute as well as the central portion of a ceramic ocarina (Figure 31g, l).

Structure L8

Structure L8 was the northern eastern structure in the Bimbo plaza group. It rose approximately 1 m in height and was tested to see its relationship to Structure L7. Like Structure L6, Structure L8 was constructed on the latest plaza floor and dated to the Terminal Classic Period.

Operation C193D (Figures 27, 32-34) was a 2 m wide by 5.1 m long trench set on axis to Structure L8. No evidence of earlier construction was encountered in this locus and the trench was carried to bedrock in the middle of the excavation. Fourteen chert drills were recovered from within the core of the building (Figure 34) and a Terminal Classic bowl was recovered in the humus layer of the building (Figure 30d).

Structure L5

The northern building in the Bimbo residential group, Structure L5, had been axially looted sometime in the past. As one of the two largest constructions in this plazuela group, it was selected for excavation in 2013.

Operation C193E (Figures 11, 35-37) began as a 2 m wide (east-west) by 1.6 m long (north-south) set on the summit of Structure L5, just past the area of frontal looting; this excavation was subsequently extended 5.6 m to the south (for a total length of 7.1 m) over the looted central coring of the building platform. It succeeded in finding evidence of an earlier building phase for Structure L7, but did not recover any special deposits.

Structure L13

The central western building in the Bimbo residential plaza was a relatively low construction with a depressed area on its axis immediately in front of the building. Excavation proceeded to determine what this depression was and to obtain information about Structure L13. The depression turned out to have been caused by a collapsed chultun. The alleyway immediately north of Structure L13 was also investigated to look for in situ trash.

Operation C193F (Figures 38-41) was a 2 m wide by 6 m long trench set on axis to Structure L13. It encompassed a collapsed area on the plaza side into which it appeared that the Structure L13 lower

facing was falling. Two facings were recovered that were associated with Structure L13, but the core of this building was not penetrated. Instead, excavation focused on the depression in front of the structure, revealing a circular capstone approximately 0.5 m across that would have been used to seal a chultun. The soil to the front of the building had clearly been disturbed and it was difficult to determine what was and what was not soft bedrock. Eventually, a burial was encountered on what must have been the bottom of a collapsed chultun.

S.D. C193F-1 (Figures 38, 42) consisted of the upper body of a single adult individual and included 9 teeth. Although there was not sufficient preservation to be definitive, the frontal bone suggests that this individual may have been a female.

Operation C193H (Figures 43-46) consisted of a 4 m wide (north-south) by 3.9 m long (east-west) areal excavation encompassing the alley between Structures L13 and L14. The excavation was designed to recover trash indicative of activities carried out within the residential group. Artifactual remains recovered from above the floor in this alley included two pyrite mirror pieces, two drilled shell tinklers, three chert drills, and a greenstone celt.

Structure L9

Structure L9 was a rather long building that lined the southern extent of the Bimbo residential group. It was excavated in order to gain information about the time depth for this group.

Operation C193G (Figures 43, 47-49) was set on axis to Structure L9 and was a trench measuring 2 m wide and 6 m long. This excavation reached bedrock on its southern side and was able to demonstrate that Structure L9 evinced at least three different phases of construction, suggesting that it had some time depth in terms of its use. No primary deposits were recovered. Perhaps most notable, fourteen chert drills and one obsidian drill were recovered in the course of this excavation.

Dulce Residential Group: Structures: Structure L17-L23

The Dulce residential group was cleared of brush during the 2012 field season, but was not excavated until the 2013 field season. Structure L19 is a 4 m high structure which appears to be comprised of large unshaped boulders. The other structures in this group are all much lower. None of the buildings give any hint of associated superstructures. The residential plaza gives the appearance of being “sunken” and surrounded by the buildings. During the 2013 field season, Structure L19 and two other buildings were

axially investigated (Figure 50). The Dulce residential group appears to have had a long history of occupation, extending from the Late Preclassic to Terminal Classic Periods.

Structure L19

Structure L19 commands the eastern side of the Dulce residential group. The structure was selected for excavation because of the likelihood of being able to find dateable materials that could be used to contextualize the group. Excavation within this structure succeeded in recovering an axial shrine room along with two tombs, one crypt, and seven caches that dated from the late Early Classic through the Terminal Classic Periods.

Operation C194B (Figures 51-57) was a 2 m wide by 10.1 m trench set on axis to Structure L19. Even before excavation, it was possible to see through the large rubble that there was a sizeable collapse on the axis of the building midway up its slope; collapsed capstones were in fact visible at the bottom of the shaft. The investigation encompassed this collapse, which was attributable to the collapse of the S.D. C194B-2 capstones. At least two phases of construction were revealed in Operation C194B, although an even earlier phase of construction is suggested by the vessel found in association with S.D. C194B-1. The earlier phase of construction was represented by the shrine room that had been built above S.D. C194B-2. Left on the floor of this shrine room, before it was infilled for the final construction relating to Structure L19, were 3 limestone bars (Figure 57) and 2 censers (Figure 56), indicating both the ritual aspects of this room and a date in the middle part of the Late Classic Period, although S.D. C194B-2 dates to the transition between the Early Classic and Late Classic Periods. A second infilled tomb behind the front stairway dates to the early part of the Late Classic Period, although the infilling event probably occurred in the Terminal Classic Period based on a fine orange vessel placed behind the front step. The caches to the front of Structure L19 are suggestive of ritual activity during the middle part of the Late Classic Period. Thus, the evidence from Structure L19 suggests that the Dulce residential group was in use from the middle part of the Early Classic Period through the Terminal Classic Period.

S.D. C194B-1 (Figures 58-60) was designated for an open air crypt covered by capstones, including a central one of slate. The stratigraphic relationship of this deposit to the shrine room (see Figure 60) suggests that it was made when the shrine room was infilled. The crypt contained the fragmentary remains of an adult male with ante-mortem tooth loss. Excavation in the loose dirt in the lower

part of the crypt revealed a single vessel dating to the middle part of the Early Classic Period. If the stratigraphic position of this deposit is correctly understood, this would have been a heirloom object.

S.D. C194B-2 (Figures 60-70) was assigned for a tomb whose center capstones had collapsed. All of the capstones for this chamber were of slate. The tomb was situated directly beneath an infilled central shrine room and encompassed 3.48 cubic meters of air space. A single adult individual, probably female based on the accompanying grave goods, was extended in a supine position with head to the south on the bench that occupied the eastern part of the chamber. A bracelet of jadeite beads was located around her right wrist. The majority of her grave goods were located off the bench to the west and consisted of 7 complete and 1 partial ceramic vessels, 21 spindle whorls (including 1 each of jadeite and hematite), and a host of smaller beads. Immediately west of the spindle whorl area (Figures 63, 67) the remains of what appears to have been a necklace was recovered, consisting of 7 tubular jadeite beads, 16 tubular shell beads, 12 spondylus beads, 9 small shell beads, and 505 small, drilled, marine shell beads. Based on the ceramic materials, including an elaborately stuccoed bowl with two human portrait cartouches (see cover for one), this burial dates to the transition from the Early Classic to the Late Classic Periods.

S.D. C194B-3 (Figures 71, 72) was assigned for a concentration of three finger bowls set on a floor and sealed beneath at least three other floor levels in the front of Structure L19. No human digits were recovered in association with these vessels.

S.D. C194B-4 (Figures 71, 72) was assigned for a fine orange vessel that had been placed behind the frontal steps and sealed with a capstone. This vessel was located directly above the collapse entrance for S.D. C194B-5, possibly suggesting that the disturbance for this frontal tomb dates to the Terminal Classic Period.

S.D. C194B-5 (Figures 62, 73-82) was assigned for an infilled tomb that was found behind the front step at the base of Structure L19. It's existence was hinted at by an air-hole that was found in the center of the excavation, indicative of collapse. The discovery of a well-constructed western wall of cut stone helped to guide the excavation of this chamber, which had originally been cut into bedrock. When it was intact, the tomb had encompassed approximately 3.15 cubic meters of air space. Based on the teeth that were present, there were a minimum of 7 individuals within this chamber (6 individuals, if based on femurs, and 5 individuals, if based on mandibles and tibia). The skeletal remains indicate that there were at

least 4 older adults and one individual about 21 years of age at time of death. One adult had pyrite inlays. The interment was accompanied by 12 complete vessels; 6 partial vessels were also recovered in the chamber. These all date to the early part of the Late Classic Period. A pair of jadeite earflares appears to have accompanied one of the individuals. One limestone spindle whorl and worked shell and bone were also recovered in the chamber along with a host of beads. In the southern part of the chamber, ground into what was left of the floor, the remains of what appears to have been a necklace was recovered, consisting of a total of 932 small jadeite beads, 233 small shell beads, 5 shell tubular beads, 1 hematite bead, and 1 bone bead.

S.D. C194B-6 (Figures 71, 72) was assigned for a single finger bowl that was sealed beneath one of the outer stones for the latest step associated with Structure L19. It was set upright beneath the stone and was not associated with any human digits.

S.D. C194B-7 (Figures 82, 83) was assigned for a face cache found underneath one of the second row of steps in the front of the building. It was upright and facing east.

S.D. C194B-8 (Figures 82, 83) was assigned for two small finger bowls set in the eastern edge of a pit in front the steps for Structure L19. These two bowls were earlier than S.D. C194B-3, as the floor on which that deposit rested covered them.

S.D. C194B-9 (Figures 82, 83) was assigned for the northern bird face cache in an unsealed pit in front of Structure L19. Another face cache (S.D. C194B-10), was found immediately south of this vessel, but was given a separate designation because they could have represented separate events. This face cache was set upright and looking east.

S.D. C194B-10 (Figures 82, 83) was assigned for the southern bird face cache in an unsealed pit in front of Structure L19. It was set upright and facing to the east. Both S.D. C194B-9 and S.C. C194B-10 date to the Late Classic Period.

Structure L21

Structure L21 was the southern building in the Dulce residential group. It was selected for excavation in an attempt to broaden the archaeological sample recovered from this plazuela unit.

Operation C194C (Figures 84-87) was a trench, measuring 2 m wide by 5.6 m long, set over the axis to Structure L21. The trench was carried down to bedrock over most of the excavation. At least three

different construction phases were encountered within this trench, as well as a special deposit that represented either a cache or a burial. The sherd material from the core of this construction goes back to the Late Preclassic Period, indicating that the Dulce residential group probably was occupied from the Late Preclassic through Terminal Classic Periods.

S.D. C194C-1 (Figures 85, 87) was assigned for a complete ceramic vessel recovered in the core of Structure L21 along the western edge of the excavation. As human cranial fragments were found nearby, it may be that this vessel accompanied a very decomposed or a partial burial set into the core of the building. The vessel dates to the Late Classic Period.

Structure L17

The northern building in the Dulce residential group, Structure L17, was selected for investigation in order to see if it matched other northern patterns in the central part of Caracol where deposits were often encountered at the base of northern buildings. This proved not to be the case.

Operation C194D (Figures 51, 88-91) was an axial trench into Structure L17 that measured 1.5 m wide and 4.4 m long. It was dug to bedrock and succeeded in finding at least four construction episodes related to Structure L17, indicating a fairly lengthy use life for this building. No primary deposits were recovered, although some fill material dated to the Late Preclassic Period.

Pan Residential Group: Structures L24-L29

Located on the southernmost hilltop in the central Machete area, the Pan residential group hosts a series of relatively small structures. During the 2013 field season, the eastern building, Structure L26, and the southern building, Structure L28 were axially trenched and the frontal terrace of Structure L24 was areally investigated (Figure 92). The construction and occupation recovered in the Pan residential group all appears to be Late Classic in date.

Structure L26

Structure L26 was the only sizeable construction within the Pan residential group, but was difficult to excavated because of a massive tree that covered the entire axial summit of the building. Thus, excavation was carried out to either side of this tree, meaning that the building itself was not penetrated.

Operation C195B (Figure 93-96) was a 2 m wide by 2.6 m long excavation placed on axis to Structure L26 in the west plaza in front of the building; the excavation was later extended to the east on the

other side of the tree to encompass a collapsed and looted tomb. As a result of this investigation, 4 burials and 4 caches were recovered that can be associated with Structure L26.

S.D. C195B-1 (Figures 97-99) was defined for a cache within the center of the western axial excavation. This cache consisted of a face cache with lid, a finger bowl, two whole spondylus shells, and 14 jadeite chips. The spondylus shells and jadeite chips were located beneath the face cache.

S.D. C195B-2 (Figures 97, 98) was located in the center of the western trench to the north of S.D. C195B-1. It consisted of 1 figure bowl, 21 spondylus pieces, and 1 other marine shell.

S.D. C195B-3 (Figures 97-99) was located along the western edge of the western trench and consisted of two face caches and sherds that may be associate with a partial third vessel.

S.D. C195B-4 (Figure 97) was assigned for a burial in a bedrock pit within the western part of the western axial excavation. The burial consisted of a single adult supine individual, possibly male based on the mastoid process, with head to the south. An obsidian lancet (Figure 96C) was located near the left humerus.

S.D. C195B-5 (Figures 98, 100, 101) was assigned for a collapsed tomb located to the rear of Structure L26. The capstones and eastern wall of the chamber had slid down the hill. It had been disturbed by looters relatively recently, making interpretation of it difficult, but it may have been infilled in antiquity. Only fragmentary human bone was recovered and a complete ceramic vessel, dating to the Late Classic Period was recovered in one corner. Marine shell and an obsidian lancet are recorded as having been recovered in the vicinity of this vessel.

S.D. C195B-6 (Figures 97, 98) was assigned to a complete cache vessel just south of the stones covering the southwestern corner of C195B-7.

S.D. C195B-7 (Figure 97) was assigned to the fragmentary human remains recovered in a bedrock pit in the northeast part of the western axial excavation. Special Deposit C195B-7 appears to have contained the remains of a subadult individual 3-5 years old at time of death, but some adult bone is mixed into this deposit and it may be that S.D. C195B-7 and C195B-8 are part of the same event. The recovered teeth were in the southern part of S.D. C195B-7.

S.D. C195B-8 (Figures 97, 99) was assigned to fragmentary human remains recovered in a bedrock pit in the southeast part of the western axial excavation. These remains appear to come from an

adult individual. Special Deposit C195B-7 and C195B-8 may have been part of the same deposit. A single bone bead (Figure 99dd) was recovered from this bedrock pit.

Structure L24

A low, slightly raised construction on the north side of the plaza, Structure L24 had a clearly defined frontal platform that was evident even without excavation. In an attempt to gain artifactual material that might be use related, an areal excavation was set over part of the frontal terrace for Structure L24.

Operation C195C (Figures 93, 102-105) was an areal excavation, measuring 2.8 m by 2.8 m, placed over a line of east-west stones in the plaza in front of the north building; it was further extended 0.7 m to the east to attempt to find a corner, but was not successful. The only artifact that appears to have been associated with this frontal terrace were a large number of sherds that went to a cylindrical censer (Figure 105i). The western section of the areal excavation was dug to bedrock, but did not find any evidence for earlier constructions or floors.

Structure L28

Structure L28 was a relatively small, but raised, building on the southern side of the Pan residential group. It was selected for investigation in order to attempt to gain a more comparative sample for this plazuela unit.

Operation C195D (Figures 106, 107) was an axial trench, measuring 1 m by 4.6 m, placed into Structure L28. Even though excavated to bedrock, no real architectural features could be determined. Recovered artifactual materials were generally Late Classic in date.

Galletas Residential Group: Structure L39-L45

Located at the eastern extant of the Machete Plateau on flat ground was a dispersed residential group that was designated “Galletas.” It was mapped in 1985 and excavated in 2013. Within the Galletas residential group, Structures L39, L40, and L43 were axially investigated, as was the reservoir that is associated with this group on its western side (Figure 108, 110). The group appears to have been a locus of occupation that extended from the Late Preclassic Period through the Late-Terminal Classic Period.

Structure L40

Structure L40 was designated for a very small, shrine-like, line-of-stone construction on the eastern side of the Galletas residential group. The building only measured 2 m wide by 3.8 m broad based

on surface indications. Although there are two other low constructions to the east of Structure L40, the small shrine appears to have defined the eastern edge of the plazuela with the other structures being only “adjunct” structures to the arrangement.

Operation C196B (Figure 109, 111-114) was assigned for the axial trench that penetrated the core of Structure L40; the excavation measured 1 m north-south by 4.1 m east-west. Apart from the surface stones indicating the presence of a structure, no other architectural features were recovered in this locus. However in the western extent of the trench, a pit that extended down to bedrock was encountered that produced a burial that may date to the Late Preclassic Period.

S.D. C196B-1 (Figures 109, 113, 114) was assigned to the interment recovered in the western part of Operation C196B. The fragmentary remains of three individuals were in this pit and their skulls were clustered in the center of the deposit. The uppermost skull was possibly that of an adult female. Below this skull were two others; one was another adult and the other was an individual about 15 years of age at time of death. A jadeite pendant was recovered in association with the burial (Figure 14d). Although no complete vessels were recovered with this interment, the rims for three ceramic vessels and some body sherds were largely present (Figure 114a-c); these materials would date the interment to the Late Preclassic Period.

Structure L39

The highest and most massive construction in the Galletas residential group was the northern building. Large boulders appeared on the surface and seemed to define a rear architectural feature for this structure. However, excavation revealed that Structure L39 was large composed of a natural bedrock outcrop.

Operation C196C (Figures 115, 116) was an axial trench, measuring 2 m by 5.1 m, into Structure L39. Almost immediately soft bedrock was encountered below the humus. The only potential architectural feature was what appeared to be a floor at the summit of the building, but may have actually been a harder piece of bedrock that had been intentionally turned into a surface. One potential posthole was seen in this surface, but could have been the result of a small, missing palm tree, which leave similar holes today when they rot. While it is clear that Structure L39 was used in antiquity, neither certain architectural features nor in situ remains were recovered.

Structure L43

Located on the southern side of the Galletas residential plaza, Structure L43 rose only slight above the plaza floor. As in the case of Structure L39, excavation was undertaken here in order to gain a comparative sample for when Galletas was occupied and for the intensity of this occupation.

Operation C196D (Figures 117-119) measured 1 m by 2.85 m and was an axial trench into Structure L43. The trench was dug to bedrock across the unit and succeeded in finding a front facing for the building. The structure represents a single construction effort directly over bedrock. Half of a ceramic dish (Figure 119a) was recovered in the core of this platform, indicating a Late Classic construction event.

Galletas Reservoir

The western side of the Galletas residential group had taken advantage of the natural bedrock ledges on the western and northern sides of the plaza to construct a reservoir. In order to date the use of this reservoir and to see how it was built, a single trench was placed on its eastern side that extended into the middle of the feature.

Operation C196E (Figures 120-123) partially bisected the Galletas Reservoir and measured 1 m north-south by 4.3 m east-west. This investigation revealed the vertical eastern side of the constructed reservoir that was made of large boulders and smaller stone. These had been set into the soft bedrock that extended to the east in a darker soil matrix that was clay-like. The bottom of the reservoir to the west of the side wall was similarly lined with stone and darker soil immediately above a hard bedrock surface. Sherd materials (Figure 123) from just above the bottom stones of the reservoir date to the Late to Terminal Classic Period, indicating use of the feature at that time.

Tortilla Residential Group: Structures L15 and L16

One other hilltop group, located directly south of the Bimbo residential group, was also investigated during the 2013 field season. The top of the hill had clearly been extensively modified and flattened, but only minimal construction had been undertaken. Thus, while the Tortilla residential group had a fairly large plaza, only two small raised structures were in evidence. It is suspected that there was intent to undertake more construction, but that Caracol was abandoned before this could happen. Both of the raised platforms in Tortilla, Structures L15 and L16, were axially trenched during the 2013 field season and a vacant terrain area in the eastern extent of the plaza was also investigated (Figure 124, 125).

Vacant Terrain

Because there were no structures on the eastern side of the Tortilla residential group, an area that likely would have hosted a building was selected for excavation in order to see if this was still a locus for ritual deposits.

Operation C197B (Figures 126, 127) measured 1 m north-south by 2.84 m east-west and was placed in the most likely eastern location for a perishable building. The excavation was carried to bedrock, which was only about 0.5 m below the ground surface. No architectural features or floors were encountered in the excavation. A fragmentary green obsidian blade was found in the humus layer (Figure 125h). Pieces of fragmentary human cranial material and long bone were found immediately above bedrock in the northwestern section of the trench; these may have derived from a redeposited burial. Thus, while unusual materials were recovered in this locus, they are not indicative of significant ritual use for this location.

Structure L15

The most sizeable building in the Tortilla residential group was the northern construction. Surface remains indicated that it measured 6 m east west by 4.8 m north-south (Figure 129). This building was selected for excavation in hope of deriving a date for building activity in this complex.

Operation C197C (Figures 128, 129) was an axial trench in Structure L15 that measured 2 m east-west by 6.5 m north-south. The excavation was carried to bedrock, except in areas where facings were recovered. This investigation revealed an earlier building stage for Structure L15 as well as the facings associated with the latest construction. Although no special deposits were encountered, a human phalange was recovered above bedrock on the northern side of Operation C197C. Most of the recovered material from the core of the building was Late Classic in date.

Structure L16

Structure L16 is the only other structure associated with the Tortilla plaza. It is relatively small and is located centrally on the western edge of the residential group.

Operation C197D (Figures 130, 131) measured 1 m north-south by 3.85 m east-west and bisected Structure L16. The entire investigation was excavated to bedrock. Two facings associated with Structure L16 were recovered, but no floors were located. The building apparently was a single construction effort. Special deposits were also not recovered in the trench. Most recovered materials were Late Classic in date.

Migas Residential Group: Structures L73-L76

The Migas residential group was found in the LiDAR data for the Machete Plateau and was first recorded during the 2013 field season; it had not been previously mapped. It was located directly east of the Galletas residential group at a distance of approximately 50 m, being separated only by a lower gully from that group. Two buildings in this group, the northern Structure L73 and the eastern Structure L75, were selected for excavation during the 2013 field season (Figure 132). The Migas residential group appears to have been occupied during the Late Classic Period.

Structure L75

Structure L75 was a rather small eastern building that formed one side of the Migas residential group. It was selected for investigation because of the likelihood of recovering datable deposits from this locus. Three burials and two caches were associated with Structure L75. The bone in the burials was poorly preserved, presumably because of the proximity to bedrock soil at this location. All materials recovered dated to the Late Classic Period.

Operation C198B (Figures 133-136) was designated for an axial trench into Structure L75 and measured 1.5 m north-south by 4.25 m east-west; a 1 m by 1 m area on the southern side of the excavation at the southwest corner was also investigated as an extension over the westernmost burial. Based on this investigation, Structure L75 appears to have been a one-phase construction; two facings were recovered for this building. Thirty-six chert drills were also recovered in this trench, suggestive of redeposited craft tools (see Figure 134 for sample).

S.D. C198B-1 (Figures 137, 141, 142) was assigned for a reconstructable finger bowl (Figure 141a) found smashed on a floor immediately in front of the westernmost facing for Structure L75. The ceramic vessel was accompanied by a piece of a greenstone celt (Figure 142a). As the latest deposit associated with the building, it stratigraphically dates no earlier than the Late Classic Period.

S.D. C198B-2 (Figures 138, 141) was assigned for a very decomposed burial in the core of Structure L75 that was accompanied by two ceramic vessels (Figure 141e, f) and a shell disc (Figure 142b). The three teeth that were recovered indicate that this had been an adult individual. This burial dates to the Late Classic Period.

S.D. C198B-3 (Figures 138, 139, 141, 142) was assigned for a deposit of one finger bowl and two face caches (Figures 141b-d) at the western limit of Operation C198B. Five jadeite chips and two marine shells were also recovered in association with this deposit (Figure 142d-j). This deposit dates to the Late Classic Period.

S.D. C198B-4 (Figures 137, 138, 140-142) was assigned for a decomposed burial found in the western extent of the axial trench that was in a bedrock cist and covered with capstones. The body appears to have been that of a young adult (based on the recovered teeth) and had been supine with head to the south. It was accompanied by a single inverted and footless ceramic plate (Figure 141g) and two shell artifacts (Figure 142k, l). The interment is Late Classic in date.

S.D. C198B-5 (Figures 137, 138) was assigned for another bedrock pit in the western side of the trench that had been covered by capstones. While certainly holding an interment, one one fragmentary bone was recovered.

Structure L73

One other building was selected for testing in the Migas residential group. This was the small northern construction labeled Structure L73.

Operation C198C (Figures 133, 143, 144) measured 1 m east-west by 3.3 m north-south and was an axial trench into Structure L73. The excavation was dug to bedrock. Two facings were encountered as were some fragments of stucco floor. This investigation suggests that Structure L73 was built in a single phase. Only Late Classic sherd material was recovered in the core of the building.

Secondary Goal: Plaza in front of Structure A6

One other research goal existed for the 2012 field season. It involved a small excavation in the A Group plaza directly in front of Structure A6. Recent investigations of E Groups at the sites of Cival (Estrada-Belli 2011:82) and Ceibal (Inomata 2012) have yielded cruciform caches set into the bedrock directly west of the eastern platforms at the time of the earliest construction efforts related to those E Groups. As the earliest form of Caracol's E Group (A. Chase and D. Chase 1995:fig. 60) contains the same kind of linear platform as those found at both Cival and at Ceibal (although Caracol's is likely later), an excavation was placed on axis to the Caracol E Group and in front of the visible stone architecture during 2013 in hope of recovering a deposit that was analogous to those recovered in the Peten, thus shedding light

on Caracol's founding. This excavation did not recover a Peten-style deposit, suggesting that such caches were not deposited at Caracol.

Operation C8V (Figures 145-147) measured 2 m north-south by 5 m east-west and was set immediately west of the lowest step for axial access to Structure A6. A series of partial plaza floors were recovered within the first 20 cm of the excavation. The lowest floor, which passed beneath the final step for Structure A6 rested directly on soft bedrock. This soft bedrock was penetrated for a depth of approximately 2 m at which point it gave way to a harder bedrock. No artifactual materials were recovered within the soft bedrock matrix. Overall, the lack of any soil differentiation here suggests that bedrock had been lowered to create level ground for the plaza in this portion of the A Group.

New Caracol Monument: Stela 26 (Figure 148). A new Caracol monument, probably representing the top of a stela (and designated as "Caracol Stela 26"), was found by IOA staff during preparation of the A Plaza or camp for festivities related to the baktun celebration at the site on December 21, 2012. The glyphs on this monument are coupled together and a rather lengthy text is suggested. Unfortunately, the text is quite eroded. The upper glyph for the first recovered pairing is missing, but was coupled with the recording of "11 katuns." The second glyph in the second upper coupled pair may read "3 Ahau katuns."

Significance

There is a long history of scholarly debate over the existence of ancient Maya cities and urban forms (e.g. Becker 1979). Because some researchers did not conceive of the Maya as having had true cities (characterizing them instead as "regal-ritual" centers; Sanders and Webster 1988), "neighborhoods in Classic Maya cities have received little attention from archaeologists" (Smith 2010:148). However, it has become evident that the Classic Maya had extensive cities that fell within the realm of "low density urbanism" (Fletcher 2009; Isendahl and Smith in press); Caracol is an excellent example of an integrated, and substantially modified, low-density landscape (A. Chase et al. 2010, 2011; D. Chase et al. 1990). While some researchers (Robin 2003) have noted that neighborhoods must have existed in Maya cities, these have not been archaeologically identified or researched. In fact, it recently has been explicitly noted that Maya settlement clusters, or neighborhoods, "have yet to be subjected to a systematic and comprehensive analysis" (Smith 2010:148). Thus, the research being undertaken at Caracol from 2012

through 2014 should hopefully remedy a gap in our understanding of Maya urbanism. The social composition of neighborhoods is important for understanding the spatial distribution of ethnic groups, social levels (status and class), religious differences, and occupational specializations.

Within cities, neighborhoods come into being through a variety of bottom-up or top-down processes. It is suspected at Caracol that neighborhoods originally started with loose agglomerations of residential plazas whose residents may have been related in terms of kinship. Over time, as population pressure grew and the site expanded, the original form of a neighborhood may have been altered by factors beyond the strict control of individuals and households, such as politics, migration, and wealth. It has been proposed that spacing of settlement at Caracol was regulated so that, during the Late Classic Period, plazuela groups were evenly spaced, meaning that grown children could often not live near parents – mimicking a pattern found in some contemporary urban and suburban settlements. Given the proximity of the Machete neighborhood to the Caracol epicenter, it may also be possible that there was later interference from civic authorities in terms of the social composition of the Late Classic residents of this area. These kinds of pressures and changes should be identifiable in the archaeological record.

The research carried out in 2012 and 2013 has already served a number of purposes. First, it has provided detailed archaeological data on the developmental history of a significant concentration of clustered residential groups. Second, it has provided artifactual materials from these clustered groups that can be compared and contrasted. Third, it has provided mortuary and skeletal data that will eventually be used to define possible kinship relationships, reconstruct past diet, and identify any in-migration into these clustered residential units over time and space. With the conclusion of the final field season in 2014, covering the southern residential groups, the conjunction of all of this information should result in a detailed picture of at least one Caracol neighborhood that can be used to help reconstruct Caracol's urban development and the social, ritual, economic, and political organization of the ancient landscape. These data will provide a baseline for understanding the evolution and integration of a Classic Maya neighborhood – and, should also prove useful for comparative studies focusing on the impact of neighborhoods on the development and maintenance of both ancient and contemporary urban structures.

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TABLE 1:
Caracol Project Members: 2013 Field Season

Staff:

Directors

Arlen F. Chase	C1
Diane Z. Chase	C2

Lab and Field Director

Amy Morris	C111
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Senior Field Supervisors

Jorge Garcia	C144
Lucas Johnson	C134

Field Supervisors

Cheryl Foster	C211
Victoria Ingalls	C213

Field Assistants

Erin Daugherty	C215
Juanita Duque	C216
Johnny Kerce	C217
Britanie Sammartino	C218
Kristin Sweeting	C219

End-of-Season Wrap-Up

Lisa Lomitola	C183
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Belizean Labor:

Kitchen

Angelica Meneses
Linda Aurora Meneses
Rosita Isidora Lalwani
Maria Olevia Meneses

Field

Minel Javier Camal
Nelson Alfonso Castellanos
Saul Galeano
Rudolfo Carlos Godoy
Jaime Iglesias
Sergio Rafaelito Jimenez
Luis Alberto Mai
Carlos Ivan Mendes
Asterio Morales
Roberto Pacheco
Jose Luis Uck

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obsidian blades; hh.-nn. pyrite inlays; oo. carved limestone spindle whorl; pp., qq. Jadeite earflares; rr. carved shell pendant; ss.-vv., xx., yy., aaa., bbb., ddd., eee., ggg.-jjj., mmm., nnn., ttt., uuu., aaaa., bbbb. shell discs; ww. jadeite bead; zz., ccc. worked jadeite; fff. jadeite inlay; ooo.-sss., vvv.-zzz., eeee. worked shell; ffff. complete shell; cccc., dddd., gggg., hhhh., llll.-tttt. drilled shells; iii., jjjj., kkkk. fragmentary shell.

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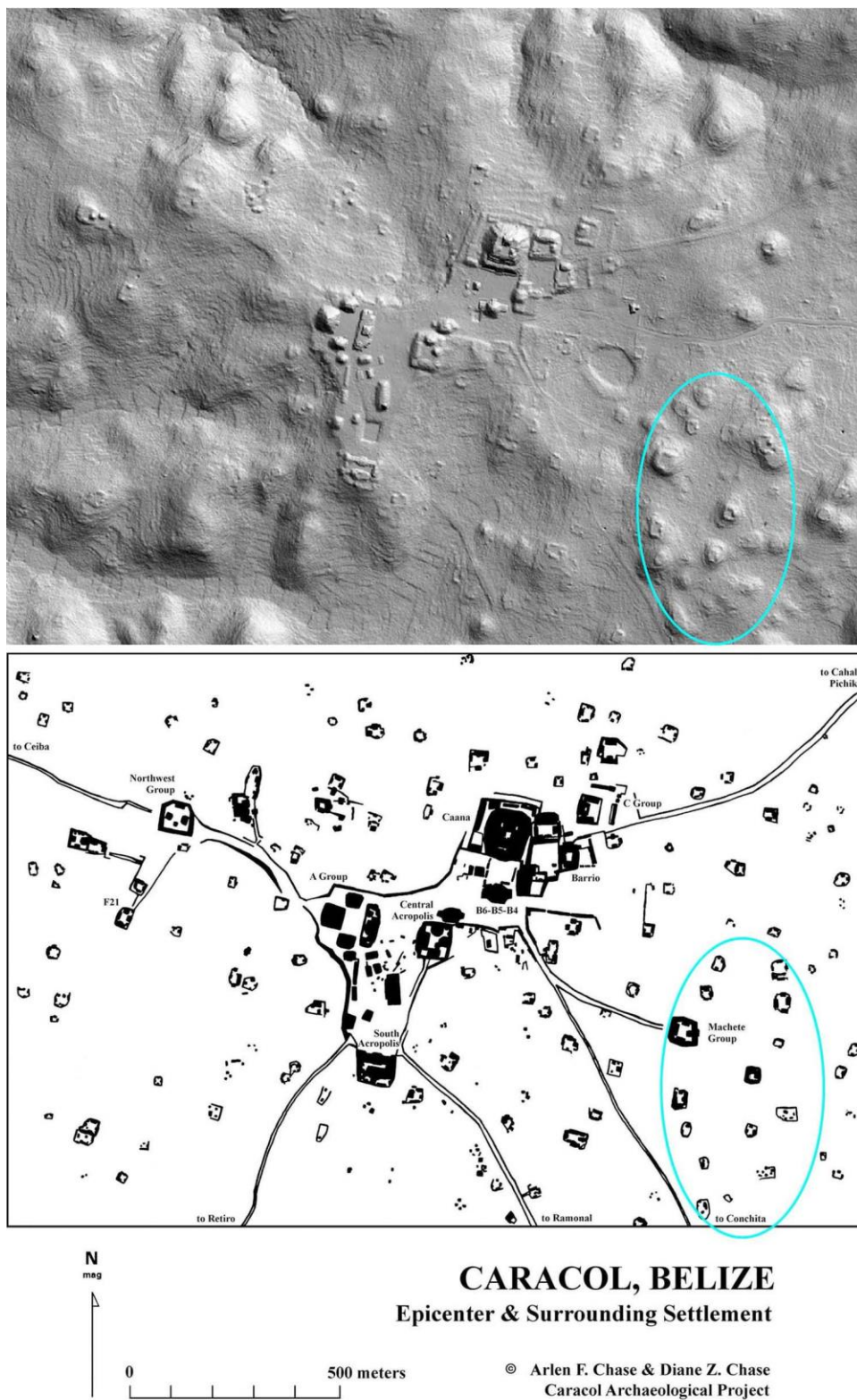


Figure 1: Eastern Caracol epicenter, highlighting the location of the residential groups investigated during the 2012 field season (after A. Chase and D. Chase 1987).

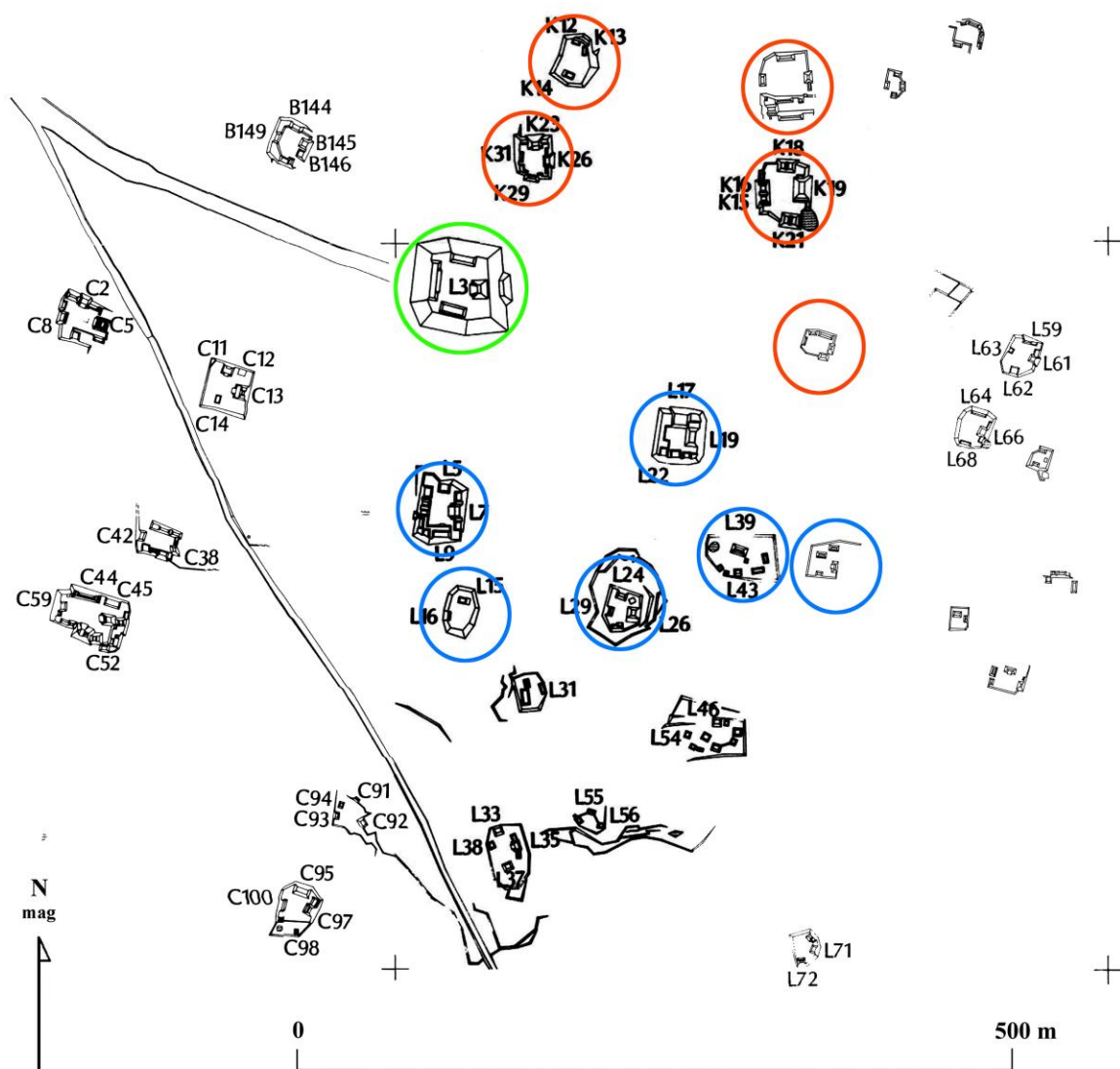


Figure 2: Residential groups associated with the Machete Plateau, highlighting groups investigated during 1986 (green), 2012 (red), and 2013 (blue).

Bimbo

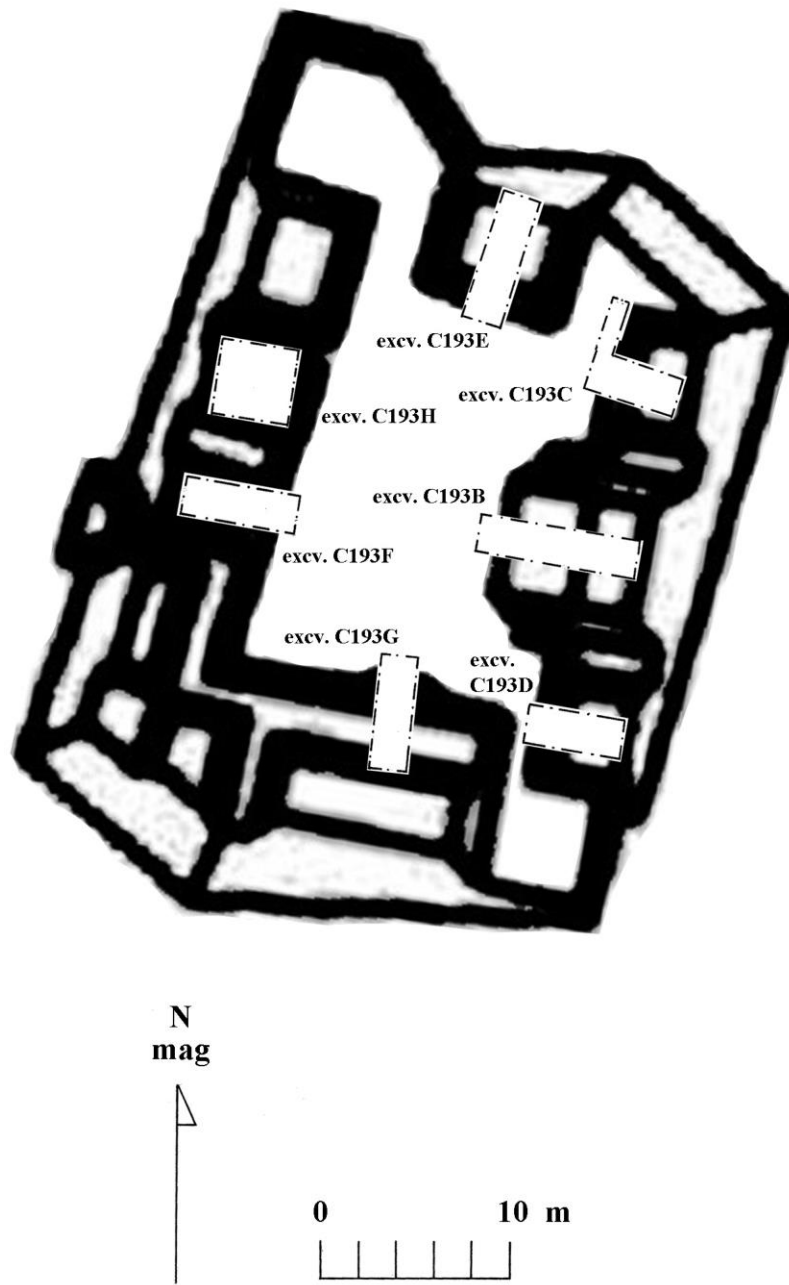


Figure 3: Plan of Bimbo residential group, showing the locations of Operations C193B, C193C, C193D, C193E, C193F, C193G, and C193H.



Figure 4: Photographs of Caracol Structure L7 and L5: upper, Caracol Structure L7 looking toward the southeast at Operation C193B, looking east; lower, view of Caracol Structure L5 looking north into Operation C193E.

Caracol Structure L7 **Operation C193B**

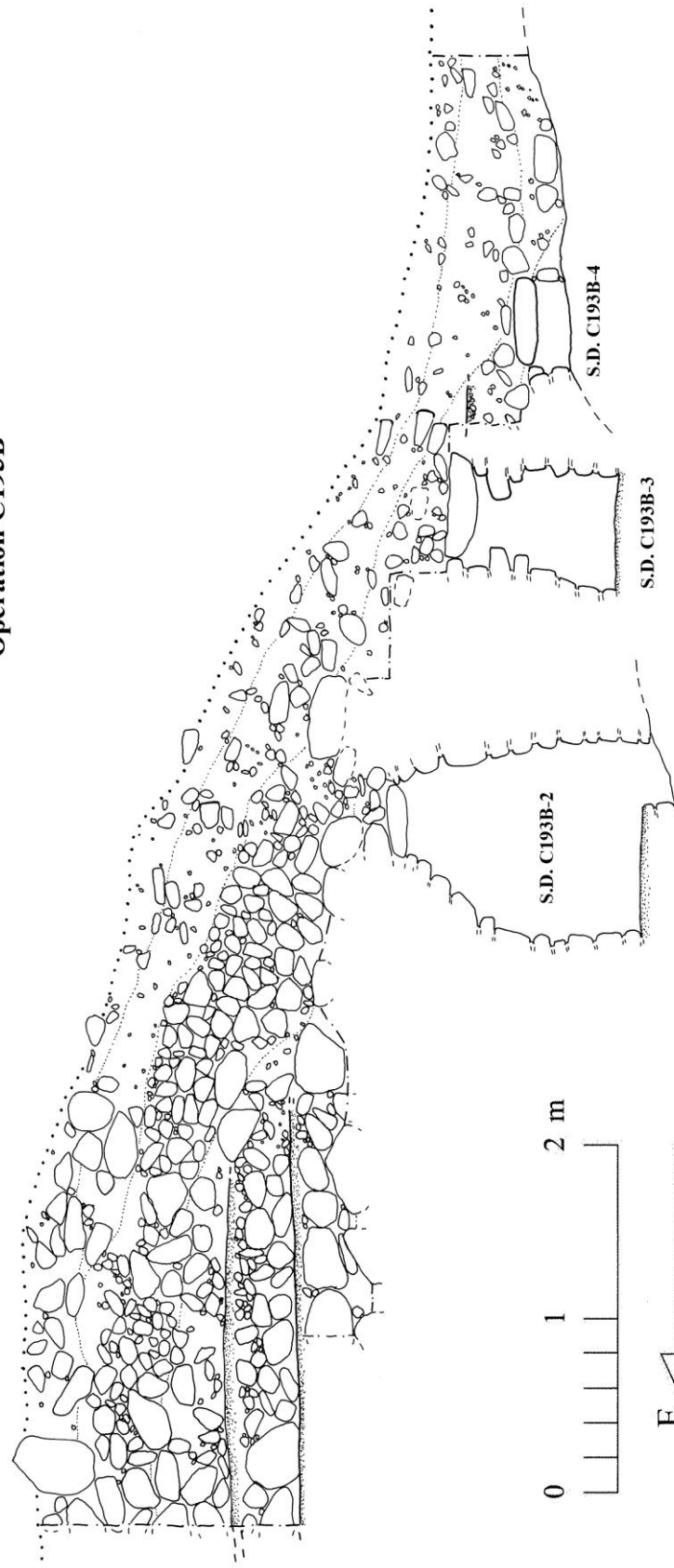


Figure 5: Caracol Structure L7 section, designated Operation C193B.

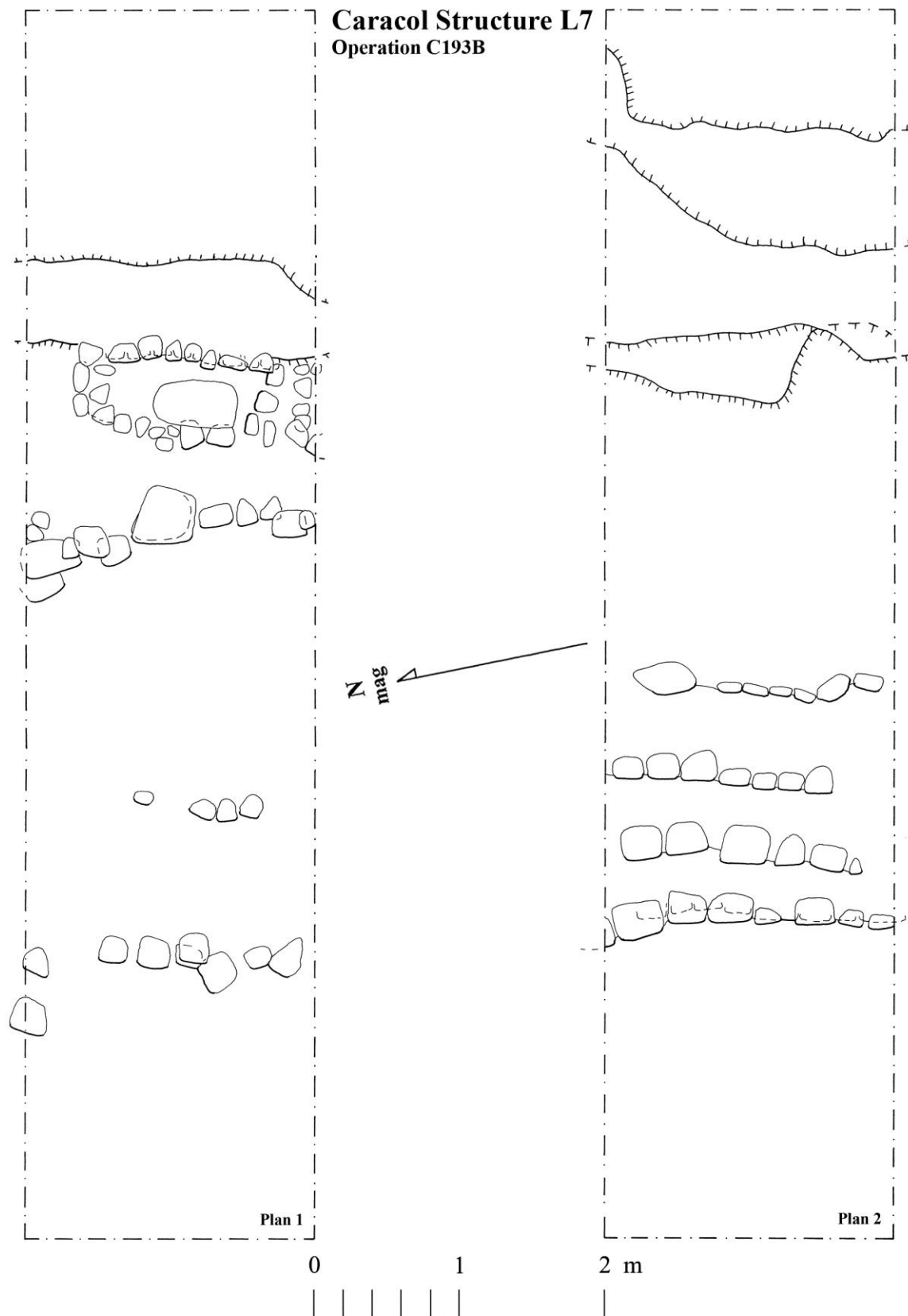


Figure 6: Plans for architectural features encountered in excavation of Structure L7.

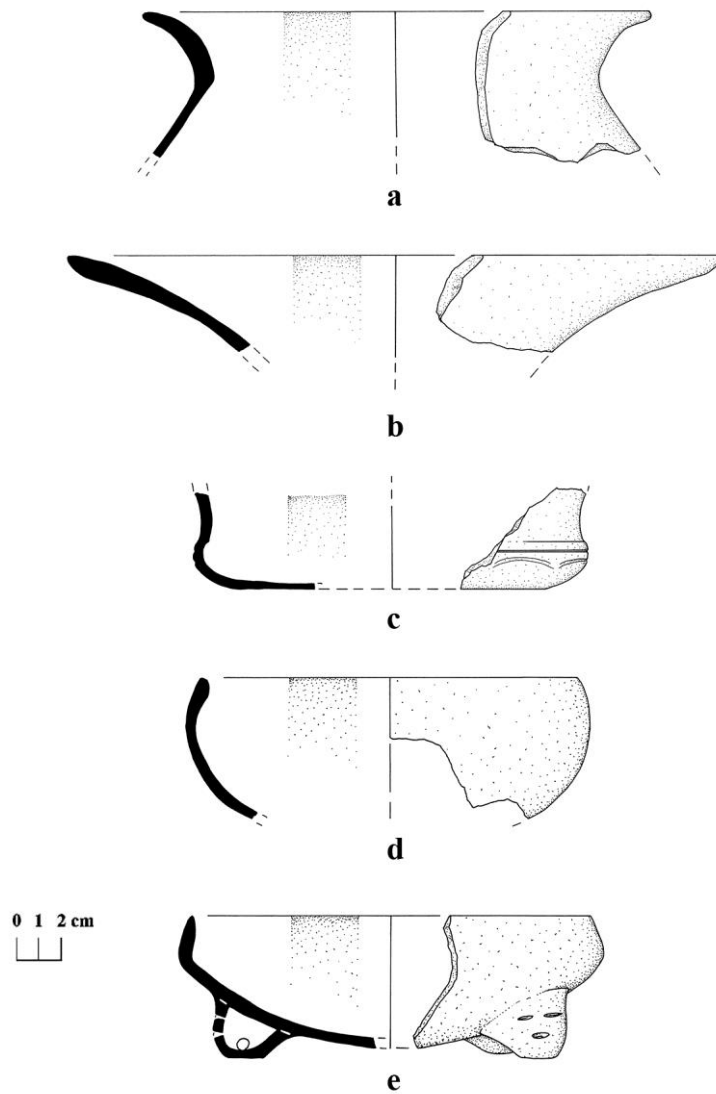


Figure 7: Ceramic vessels associated with the latest use of Structure L7: a., b.Valentin Unslipped; c. undesignated type; d., e. probably Tinaja Red.

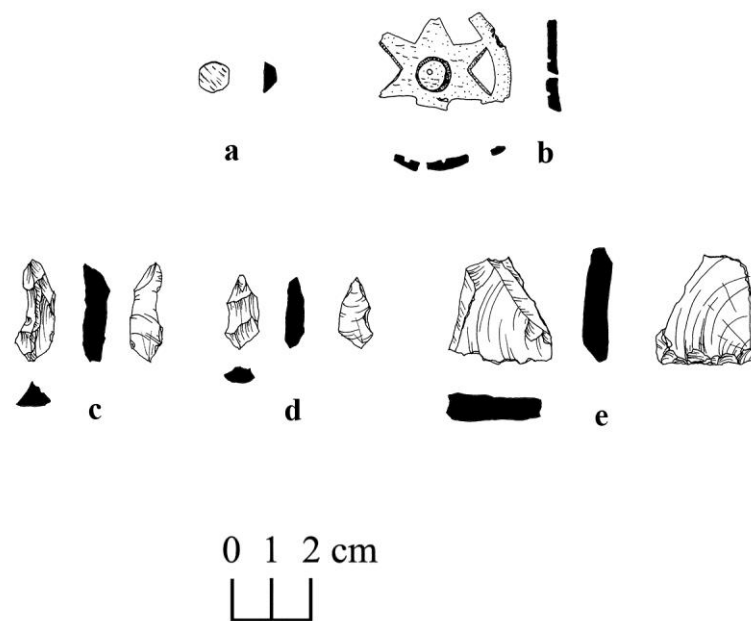


Figure 8: General artifactual materials from Operation C193B: a. hematite inlay; b. carved worked shell star; c. – e. chert.

Caracol Structure L7
S.D. C193B-1

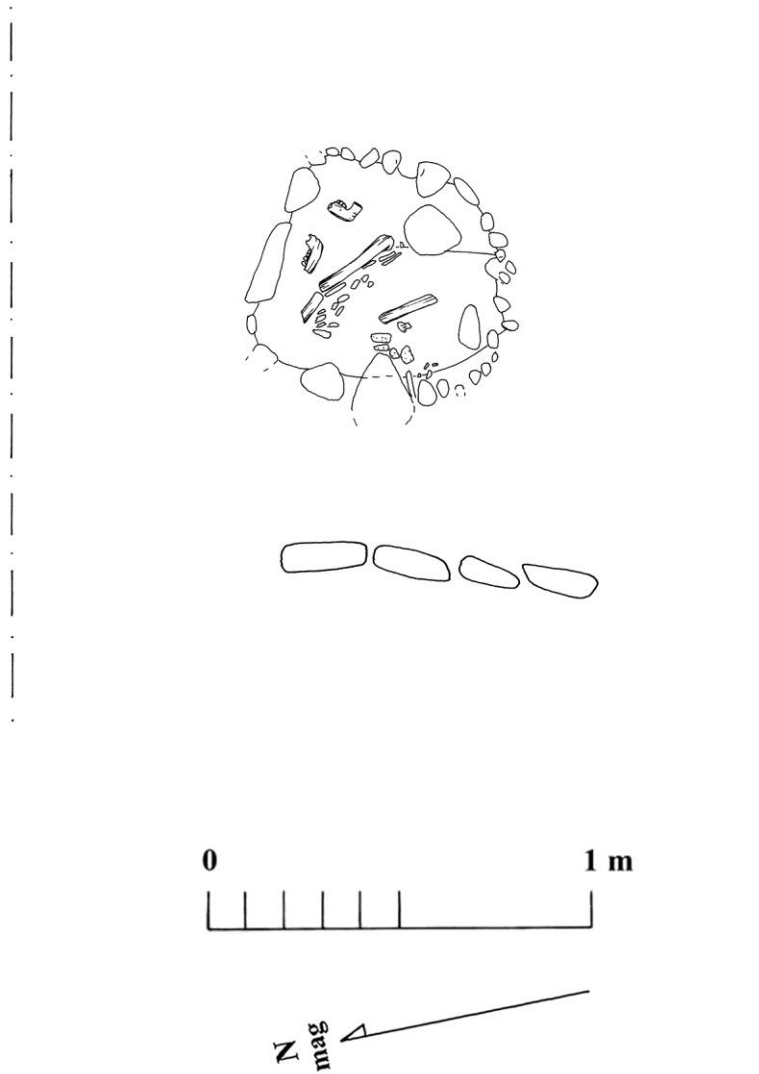


Figure 9: Plan of Special Deposit C193B-1.

Caracol Structure L7
S.D. C193B-2
capstones

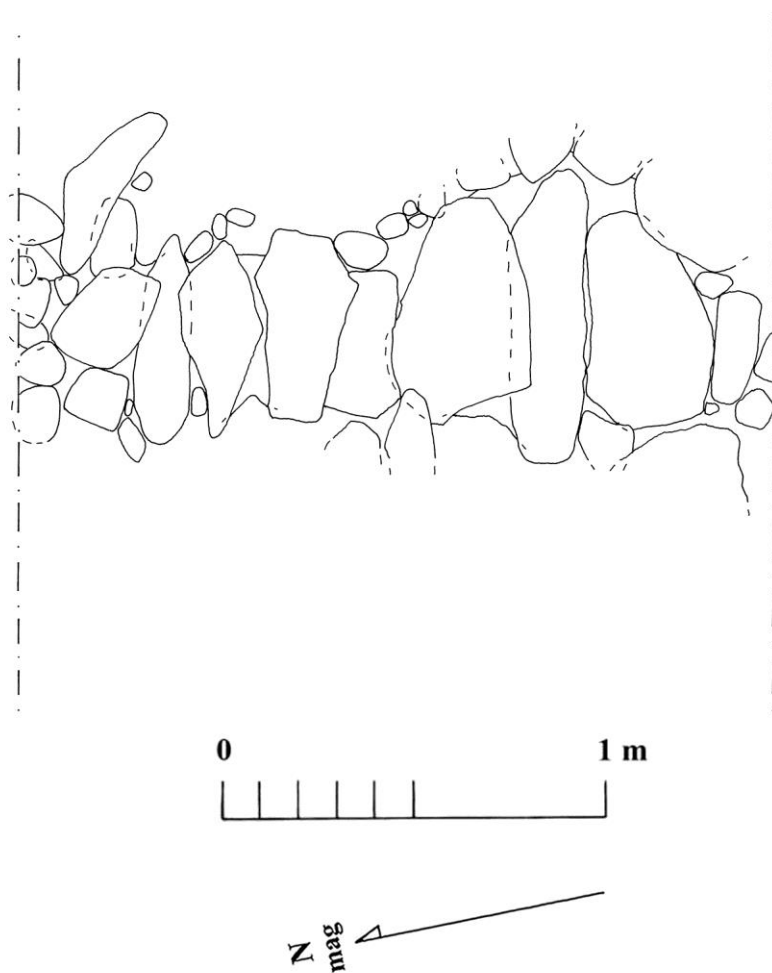


Figure 10: Plan of capstones over S.D. C193B-2.



Figure 11: Photographs of S.D. C193B-2 (upper) and of S.D. C193B-3, both with initial layers of soil removed.

Caracol Structure L7
S.D. C193B-2

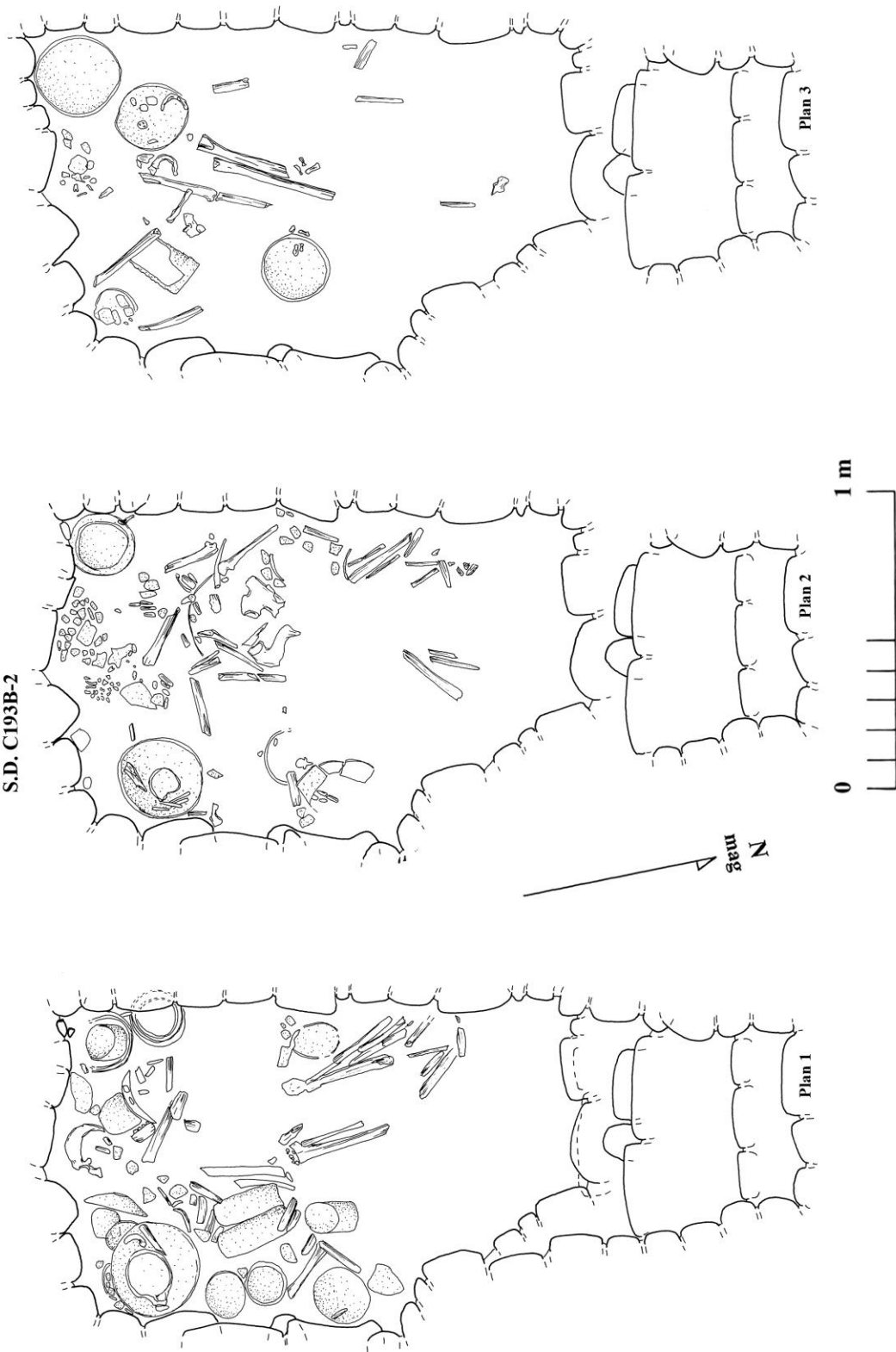


Figure 12: Plans 1, 2, and 3 of S.D. C193B-2.

Caracol Structure L7
S.D. C193B-2

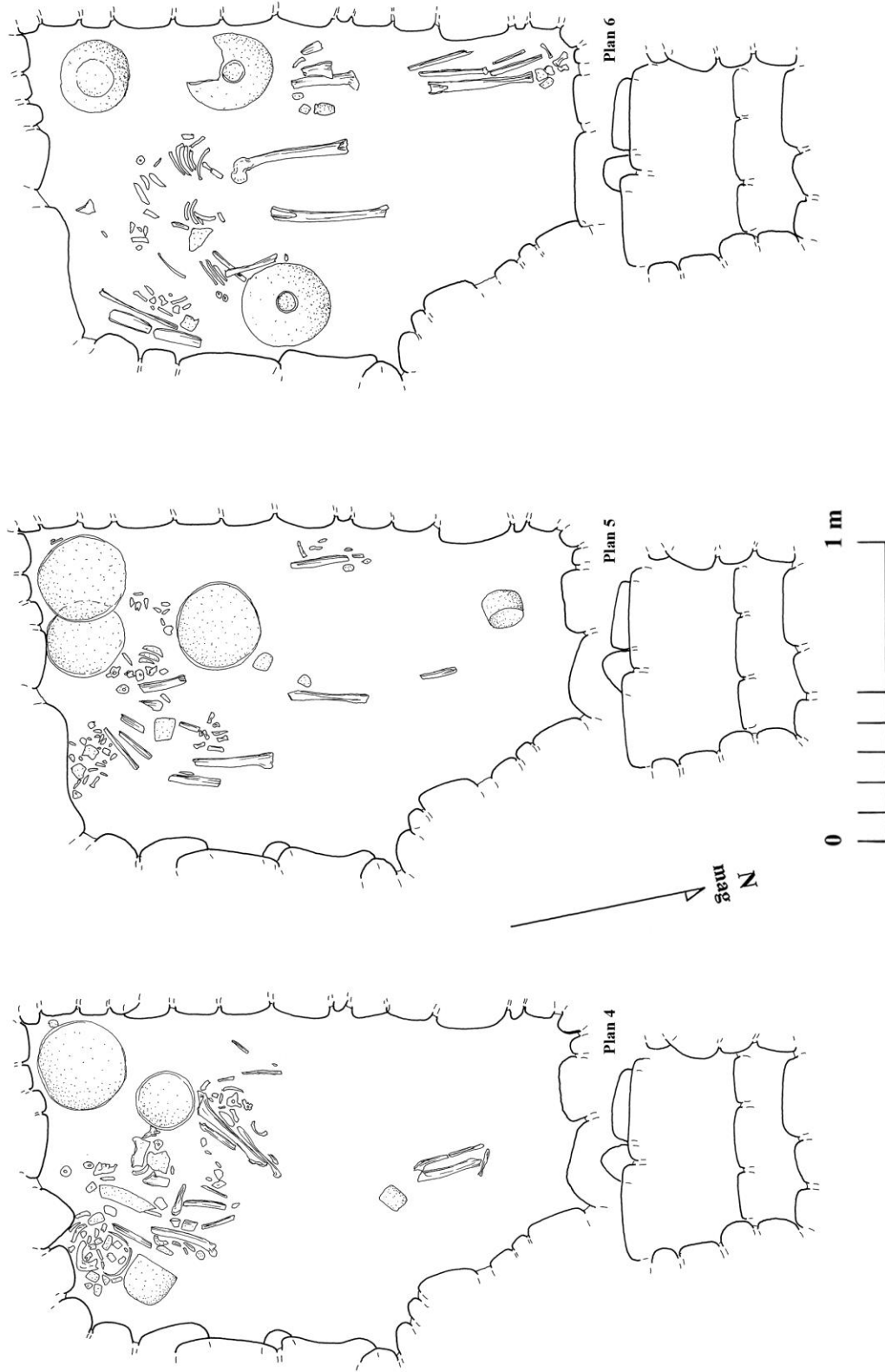


Figure 13: Plans 4, 5, and 6 of S.D. C193B-2.

Caracol Structure L7
S.D. C193B-2

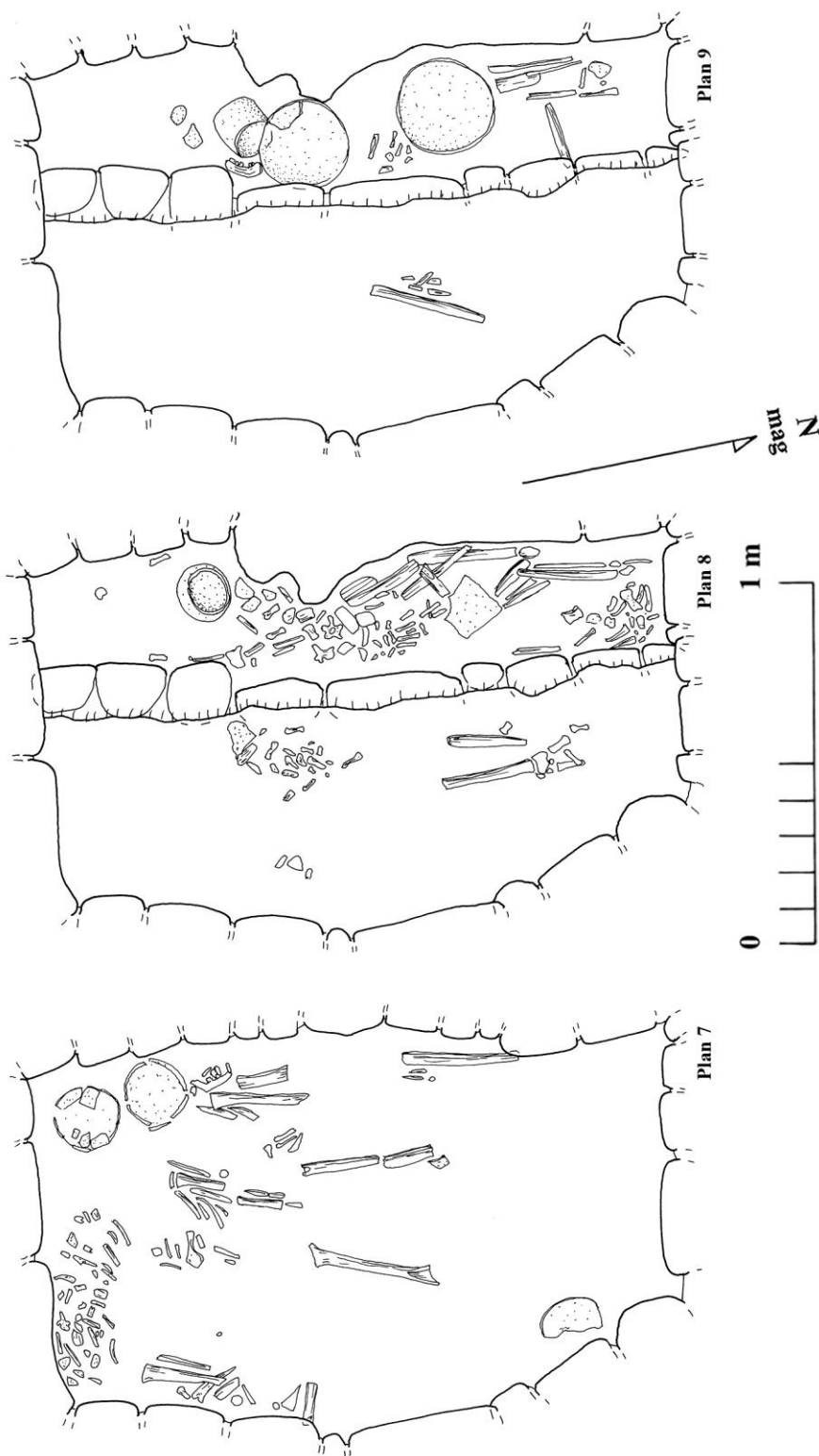


Figure 14: Plans 7, 8, and 9 of S.D. C193B-2.

Caracol Structure L7
S.D. C193B-2

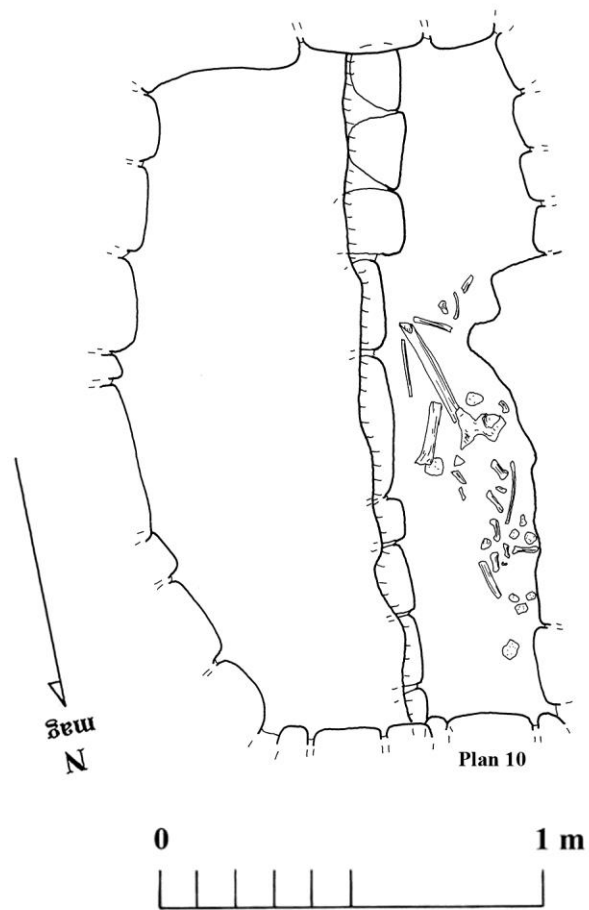


Figure 15: Plan 10 of S.D. C193B-2.



Figure 16: Photograph of the interior of two polychrome dishes recovered from S.D. C193B-2. Upper dish illustrates a bat (see Figure 17n for section and drawing of the vessel); lower dish illustrates water lilies (see Figure 17m for section and drawing of the vessel).

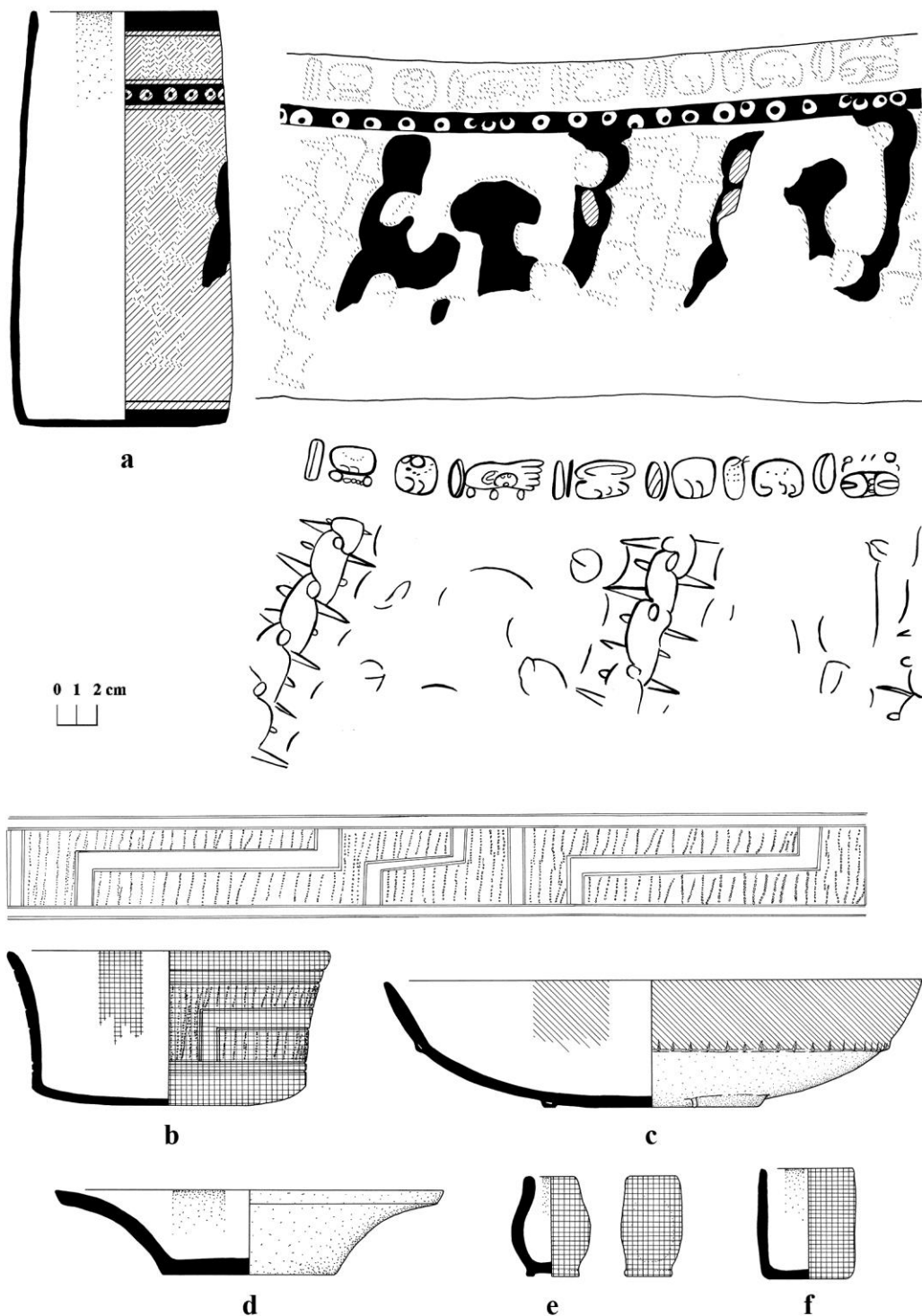


Figure 17: Ceramic vessels associated with S.D. C193B-2: a. Palmar Orange Polychrome; b. Incised and Punctate related to Tialipa Brown; c. San Pedro Impressed; d. Ceiba Unslipped; e., f., ll. Tialipa Brown; g., h. Bimbo Composite; i. Martin's Incised; j. undesignated type related to Tialipa Brown; k. Tenaja Fluted; l.-u., w.-y. Machete Orange Polychrome; v., z., aa., cc., dd., hh., jj., kk. Molino Black; bb., ee., gg. Saxche Orange Polychrome; ff. Molino Black Punctate; ii. undesignated buff type; mm., nn. Valentin Unslipped.

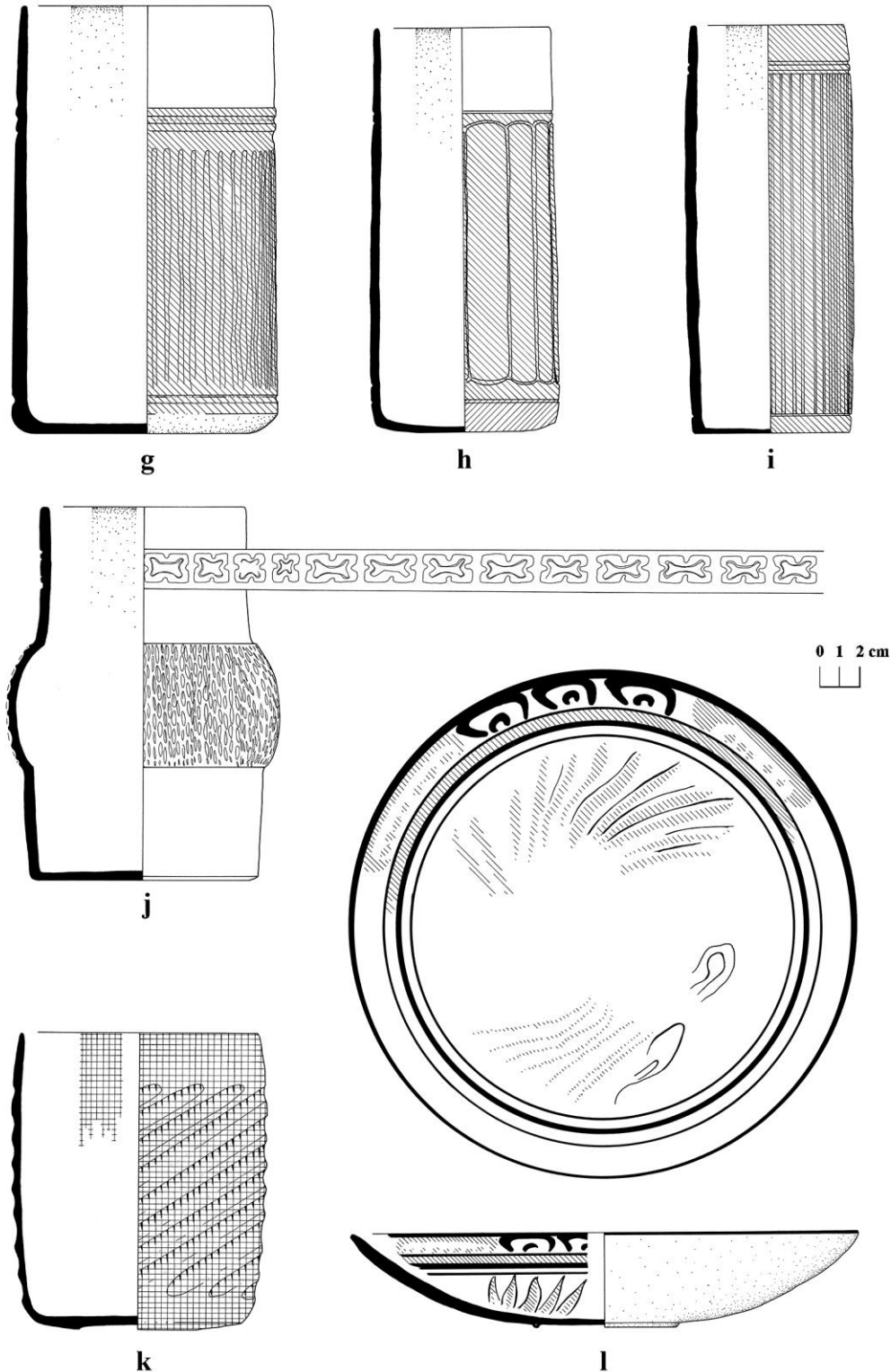


Figure 17: Ceramic vessels associated with S.D. C193B-2: a. Palmar Orange Polychrome; b. Incised and Punctate related to Tialipa Brown; c. San Pedro Impressed; d. Ceiba Unslipped; e., f., ll. Tialipa Brown; g., h. Bimbo Composite; i. Martin's Incised; j. undesignated type related to Tialipa Brown; k. Tenaja Fluted; l.-u., w.-y. Machete Orange Polychrome; v., z., aa., cc., dd., hh., jj., kk. Molino Black; bb., ee., gg. Saxche Orange Polychrome; ff. Molino Black Punctate; ii. undesignated buff type; mm., nn. Valentin Unslipped.

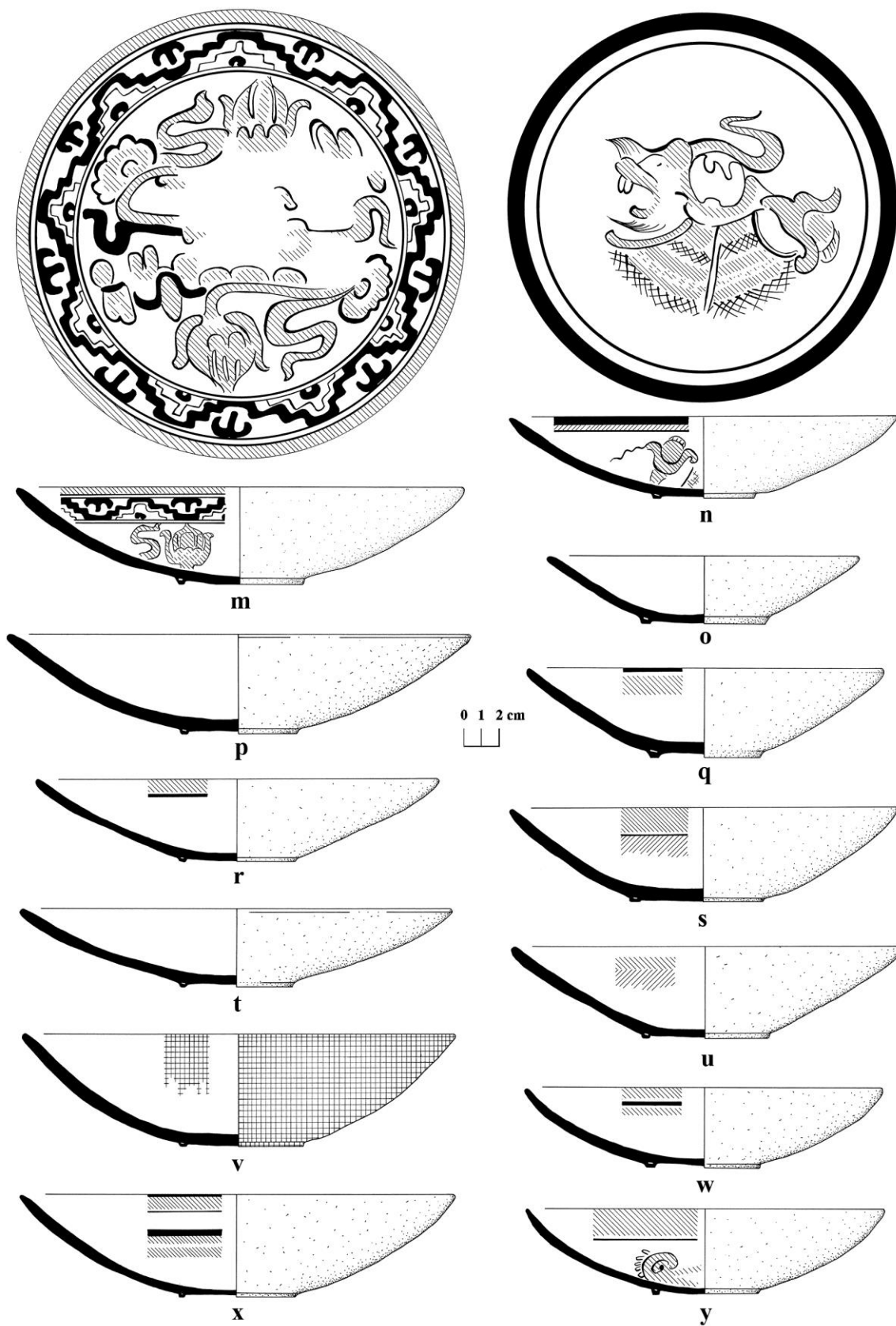


Figure 17: Ceramic vessels associated with S.D. C193B-2: l.-u., w.-y. Machete Orange Polychrome.

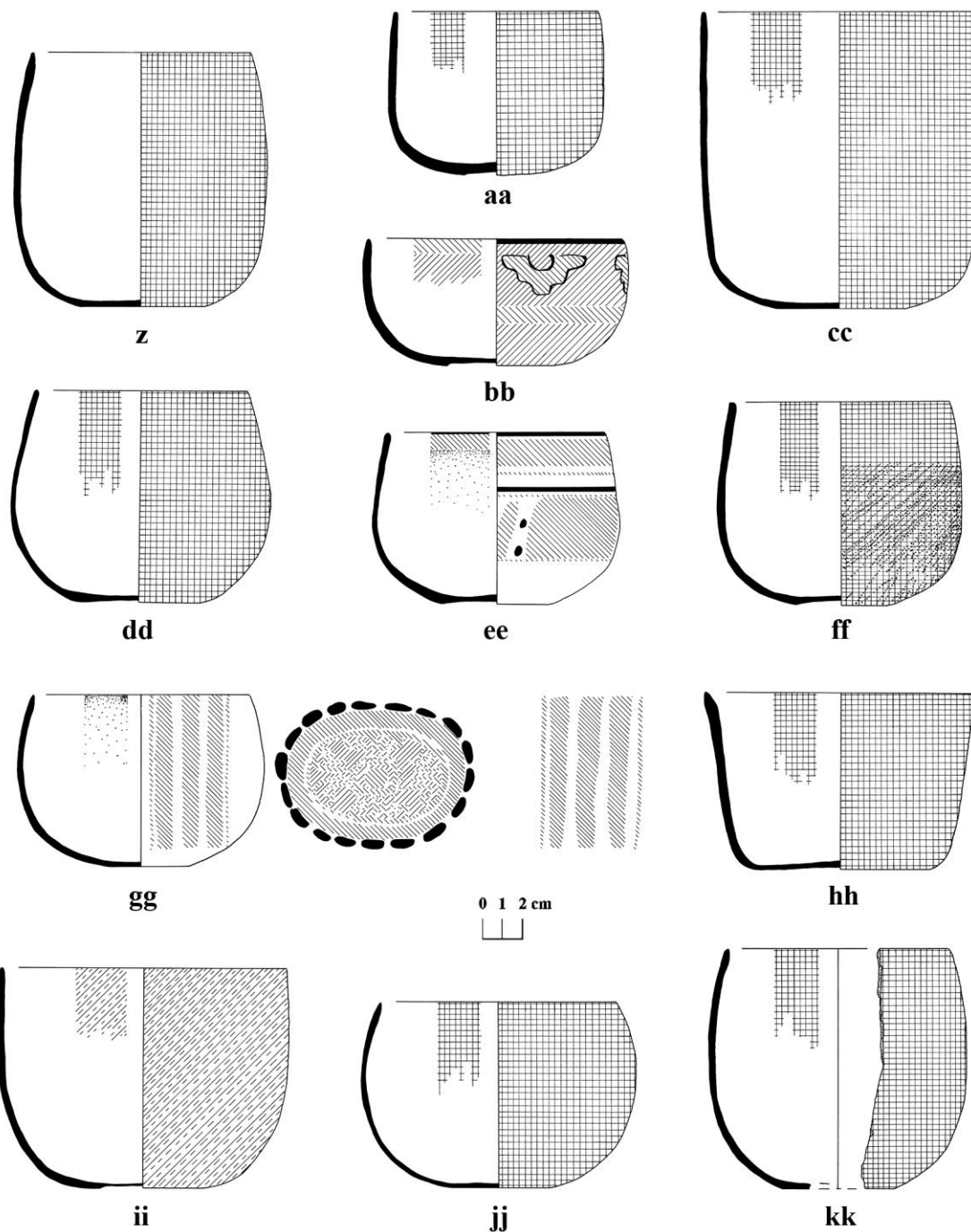


Figure 17: Ceramic vessels associated with S.D. C193B-2: a. Palmar Orange Polychrome; b. Incised and Punctate related to Tialipa Brown; c. San Pedro Impressed; d. Ceiba Unslipped; e., f., ll. Tialipa Brown; g., h. Bimbo Composite; i. Martin's Incised; j. undesignated type related to Tialipa Brown; k. Tenaja Fluted; l.-u., w.-y. Machete Orange Polychrome; v., z., aa., cc., dd., hh., jj., kk. Molino Black; bb., ee., gg. Saxche Orange Polychrome; ff. Molino Black Punctate; ii. undesignated buff type; mm., nn. Valentin Unslipped.

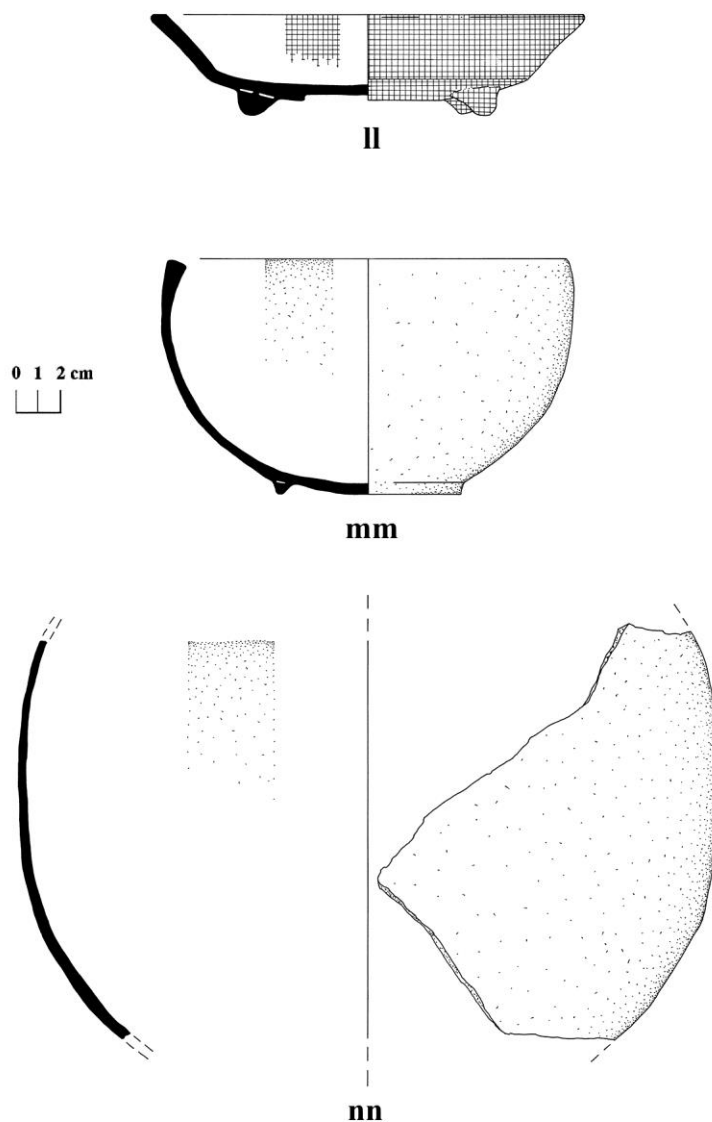


Figure 17:

Ceramic vessels associated with S.D. C193B-2: a. Palmar Orange Polychrome; b. Incised and Punctate related to Tialipa Brown; c. San Pedro Impressed; d. Ceiba Unslipped; e., f., ll. Tialipa Brown; g., h. Bimbo Composite; i. Martin's Incised; j. undesignated type related to Tialipa Brown; k. Tenaja Fluted; l.-u., w.-y. Machete Orange Polychrome; v., z., aa., cc., dd., hh., jj., kk. Molino Black; bb., ee., gg. Saxche Orange Polychrome; ff. Molino Black Punctate; ii. undesignated buff type; mm., nn. Valentin Unslipped.

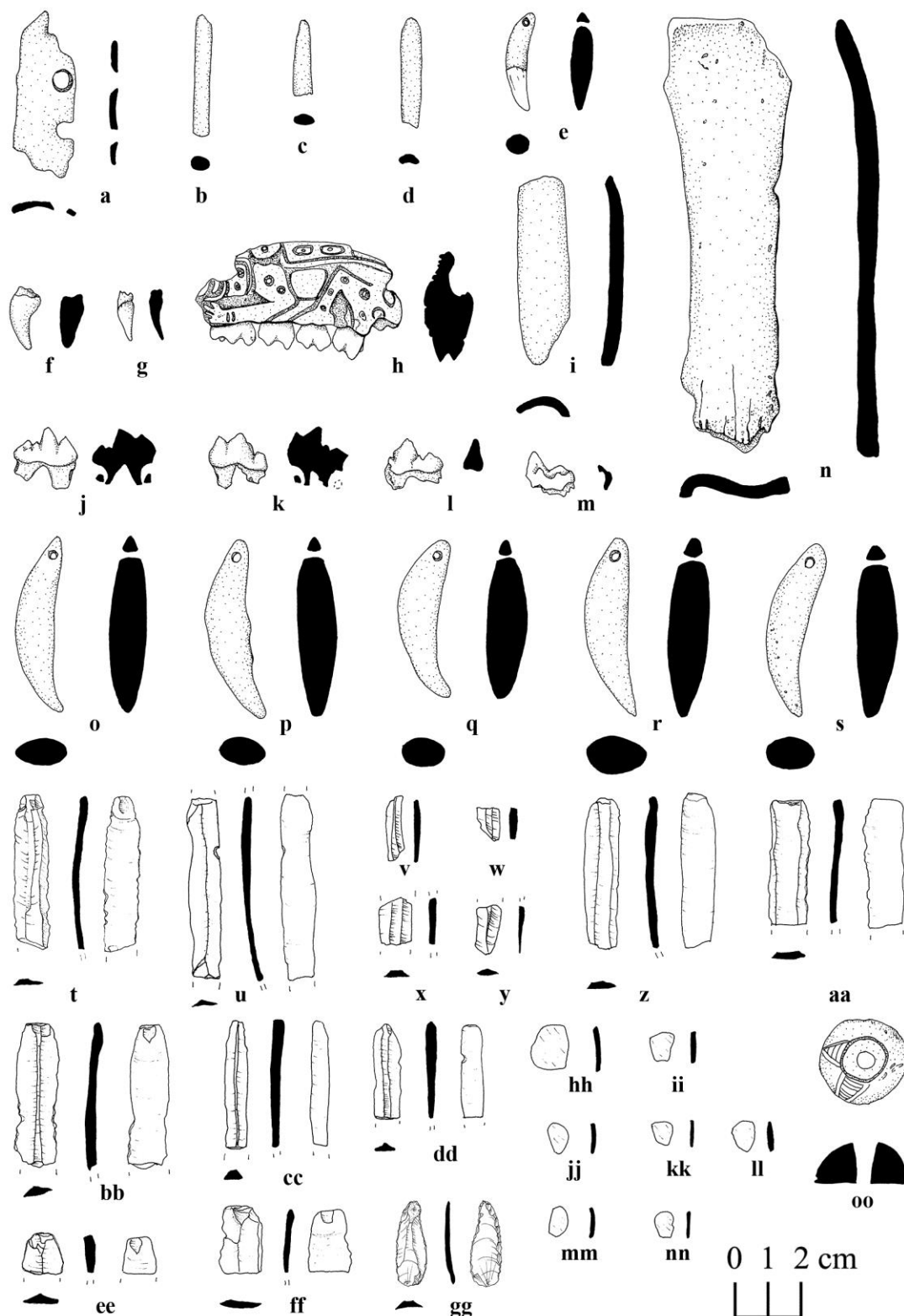


Figure 18: Artifactual materials associated with S.D. C193B-2: a.-d., i., n. worked bone; e. drilled animal tooth; f., g. teeth; h. carved dog jaw with teeth; j.-m. drilled animal molars; o.-s. carved limestone claw pendants drilled for suspension; t.-gg fragmentary obsidian blades; hh.-nn. pyrite inlays; oo. carved limestone spindle whorl.

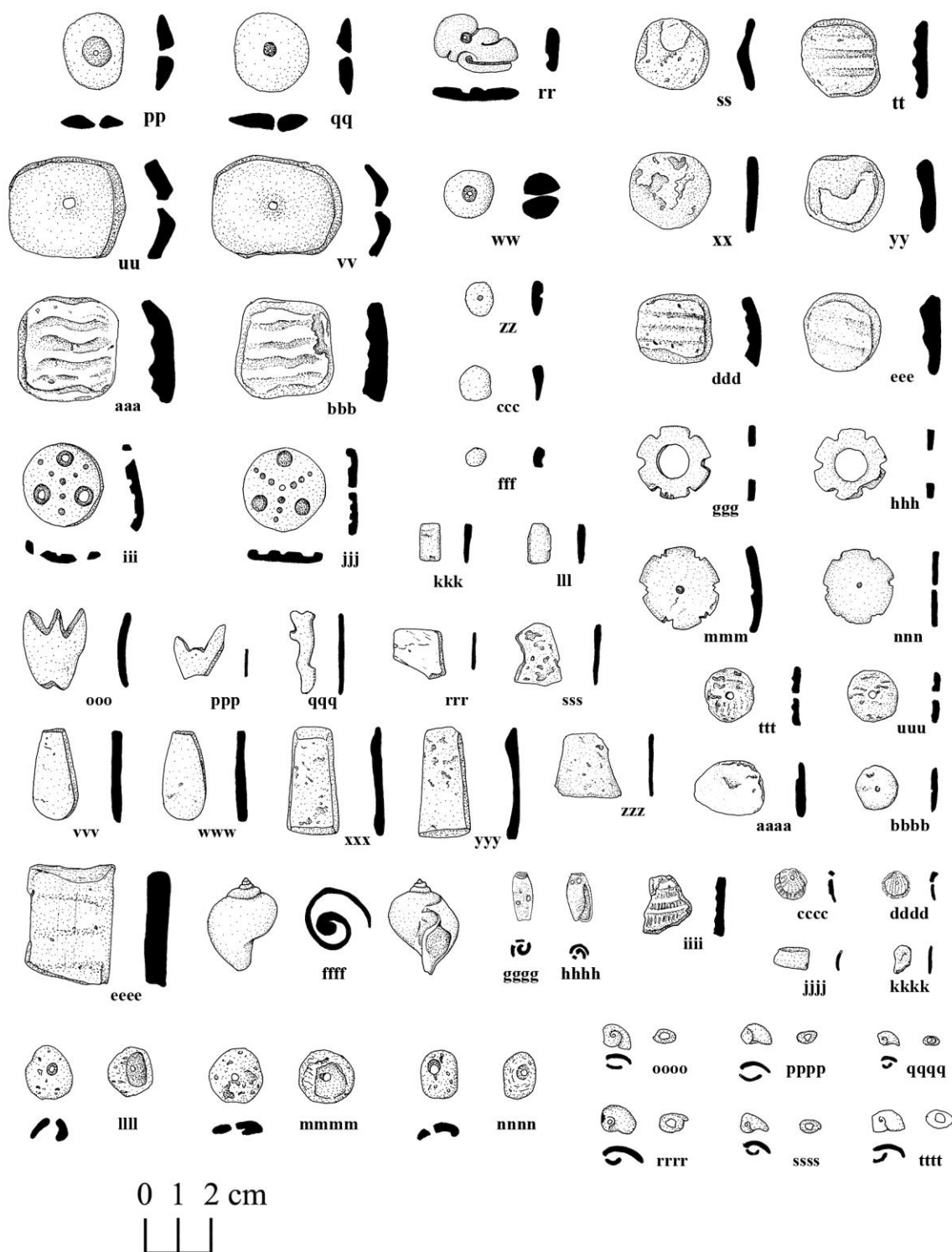


Figure 18: Artifactual materials associated with S.D. C193B-2: pp., qq. Jadeite earflares; rr. carved shell pendant; ss.-vv., xx., yy., aaa., bbb., ddd., eee., ggg.-jjj., mmm., nnn., ttt., uu., aaaa., bbbb. shell discs; ww. jadeite bead; zz., ccc. worked jadeite; fff. jadeite inlay; ooo.-sss., vvv.-zzz., eeee. worked shell; ffff. complete shell; cccc., dddd., gggg., hhhh., llll.-tttt. drilled shells; iii., jjjj., kkkk. fragmentary shell.

Caracol Structure L7
S.D. C193B-3
 capstones

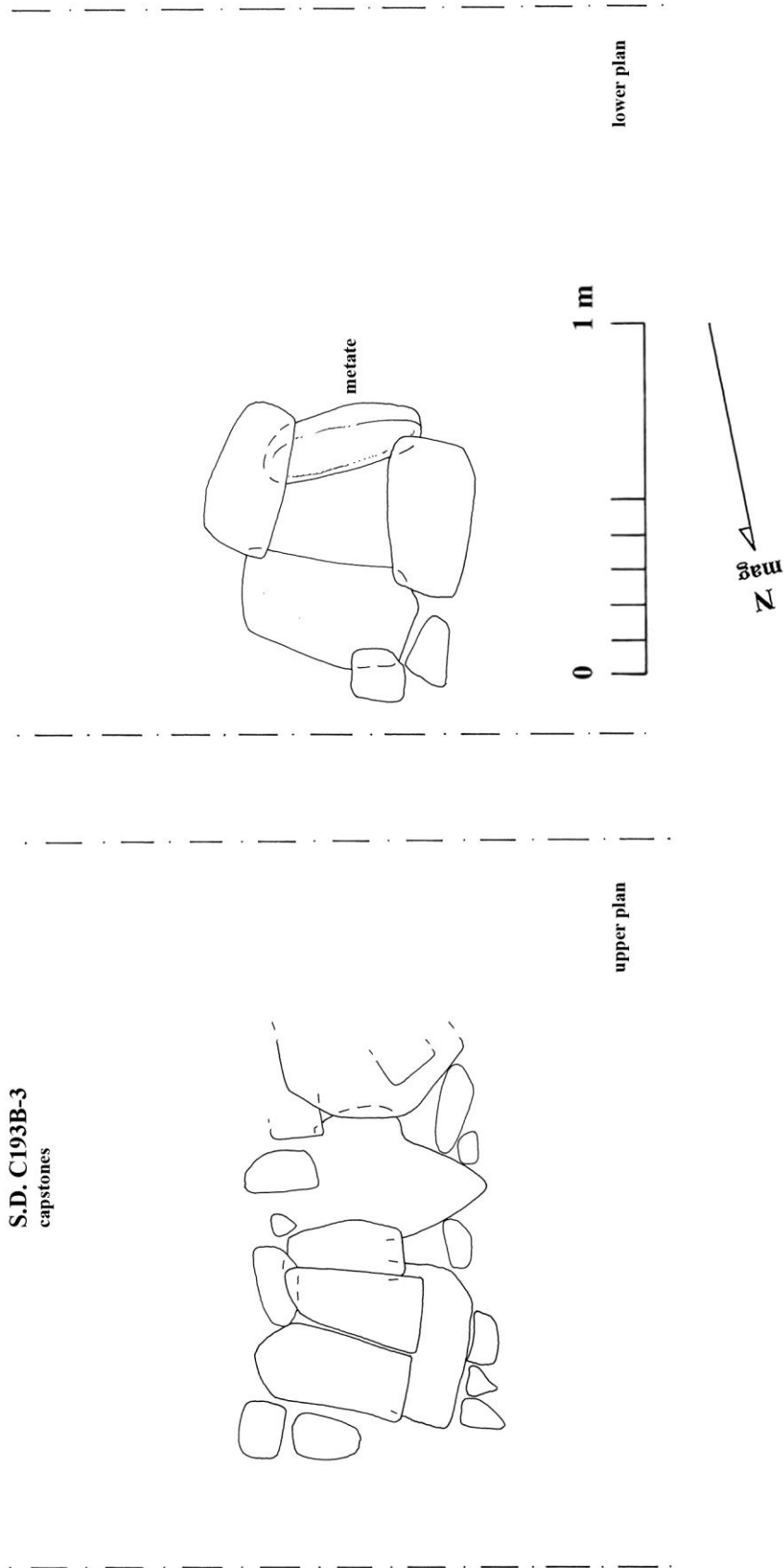


Figure 19: Plan of capstones over S.D. C193B-3, showing location of recovered metate on right.

Caracol Structure L7
S.D. C193B-3

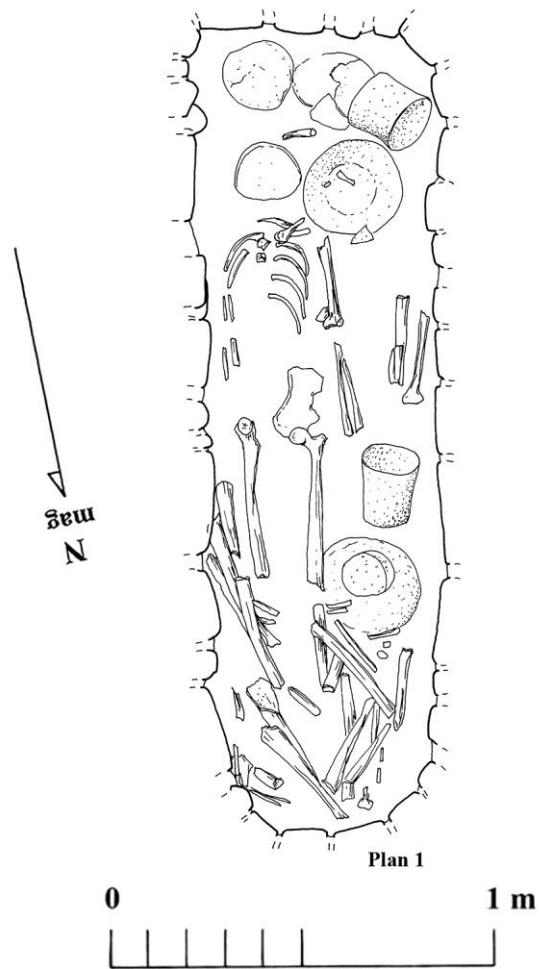


Figure 20:

Plan 1 of S.D. C193B-3

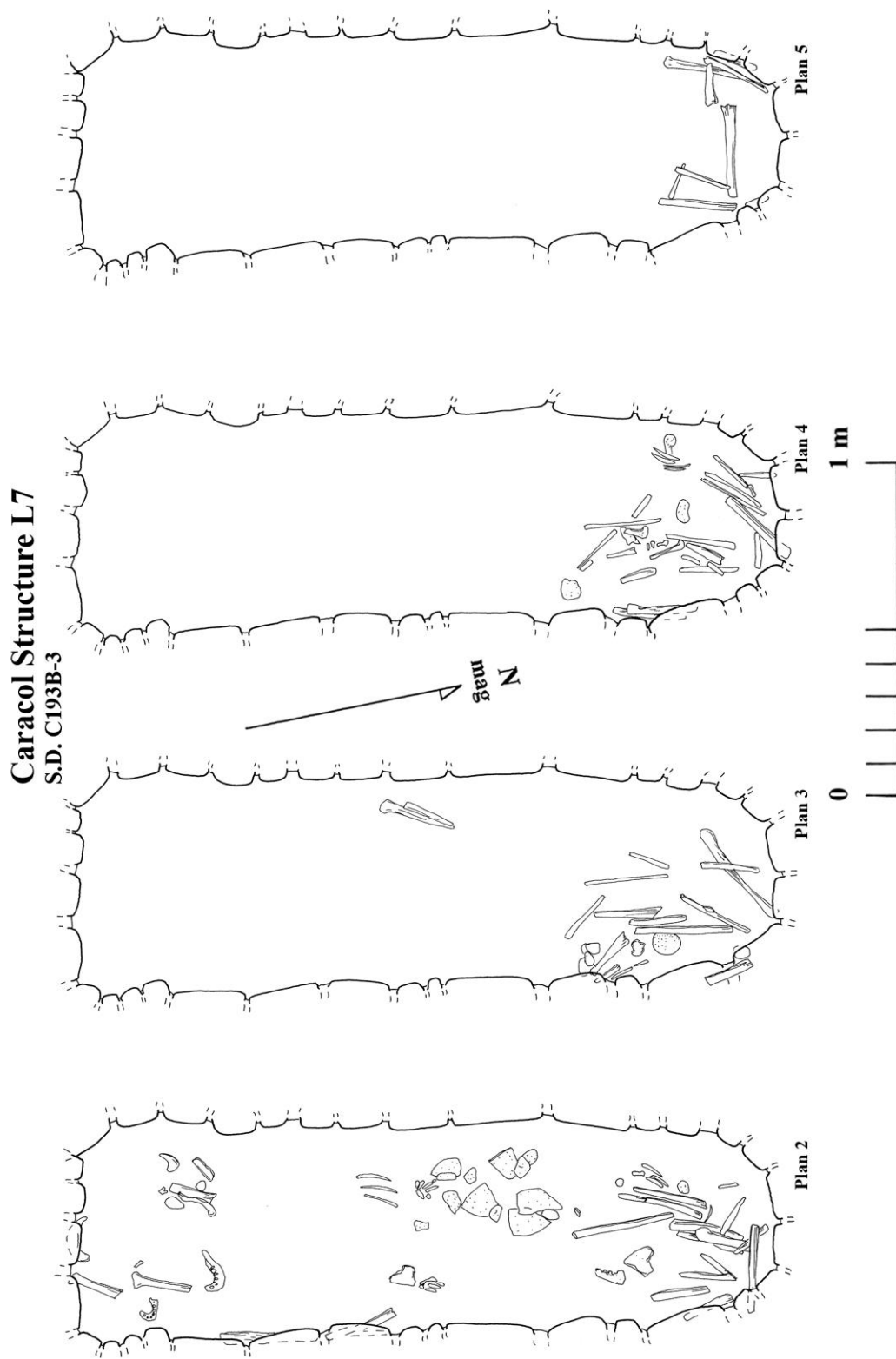


Figure 21: Plans 2, 3, 4, and 5 of S.D. C193B-3.

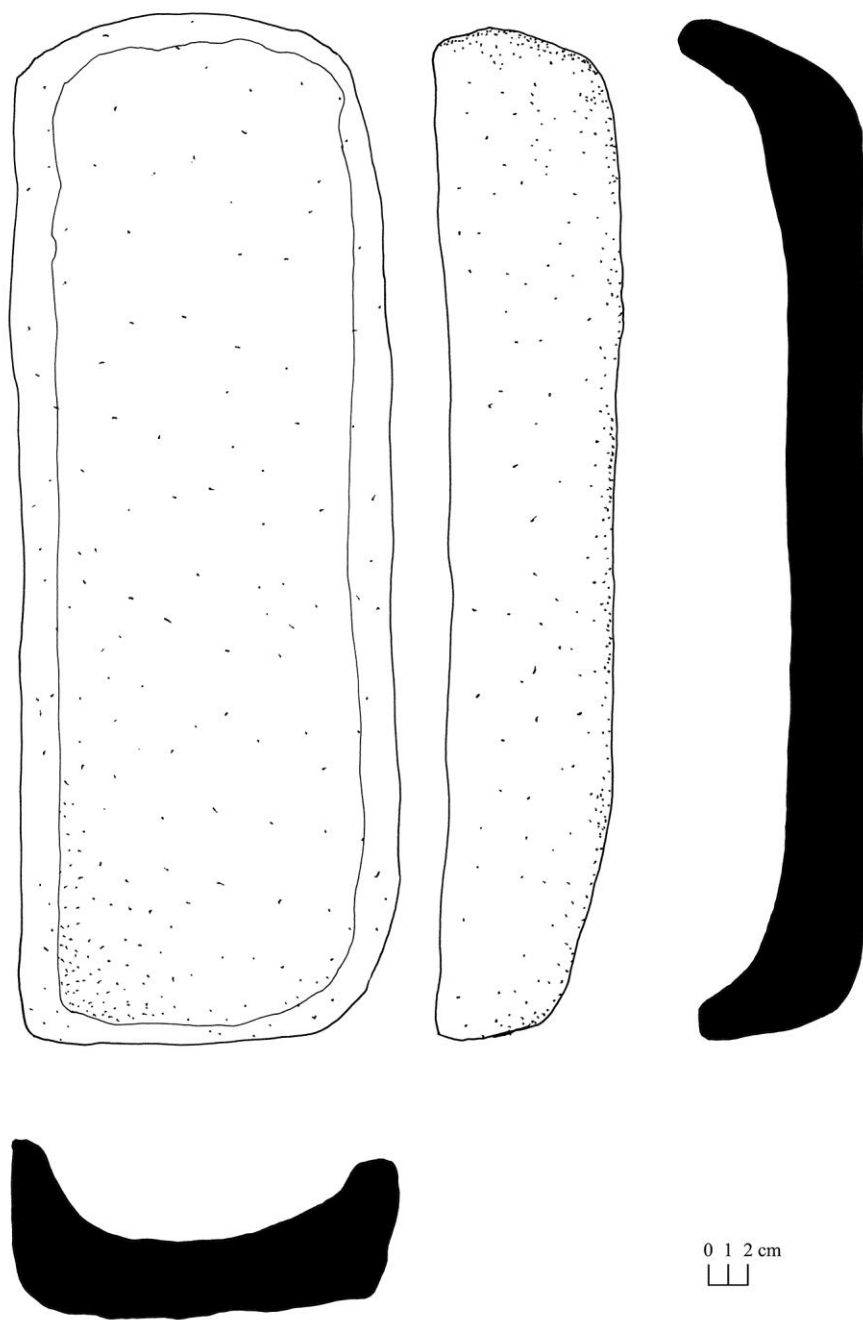


Figure 22: Drawing of the trough metate used as a capstone over S.D. C193B-3.

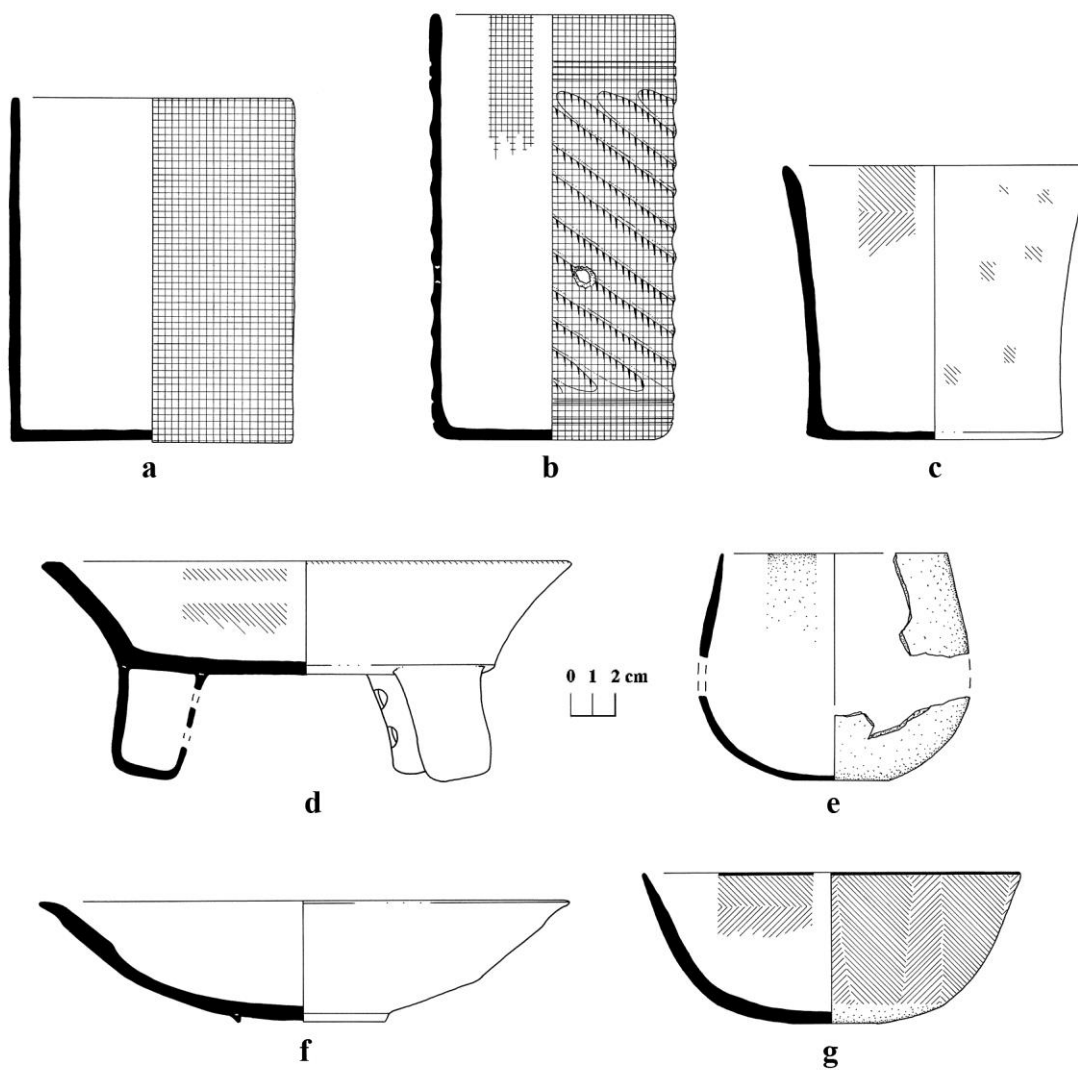


Figure 23: Ceramic vessels associated with S.D. C193B-3: a. Tialipa Brown; b. Tialipa Fluted and Incised (with killhole) c., g. Palmar Orange Polychrome; d. eroded Zacatel Cream Polychrome; possibly eroded Molina Black; f. undesignated type.

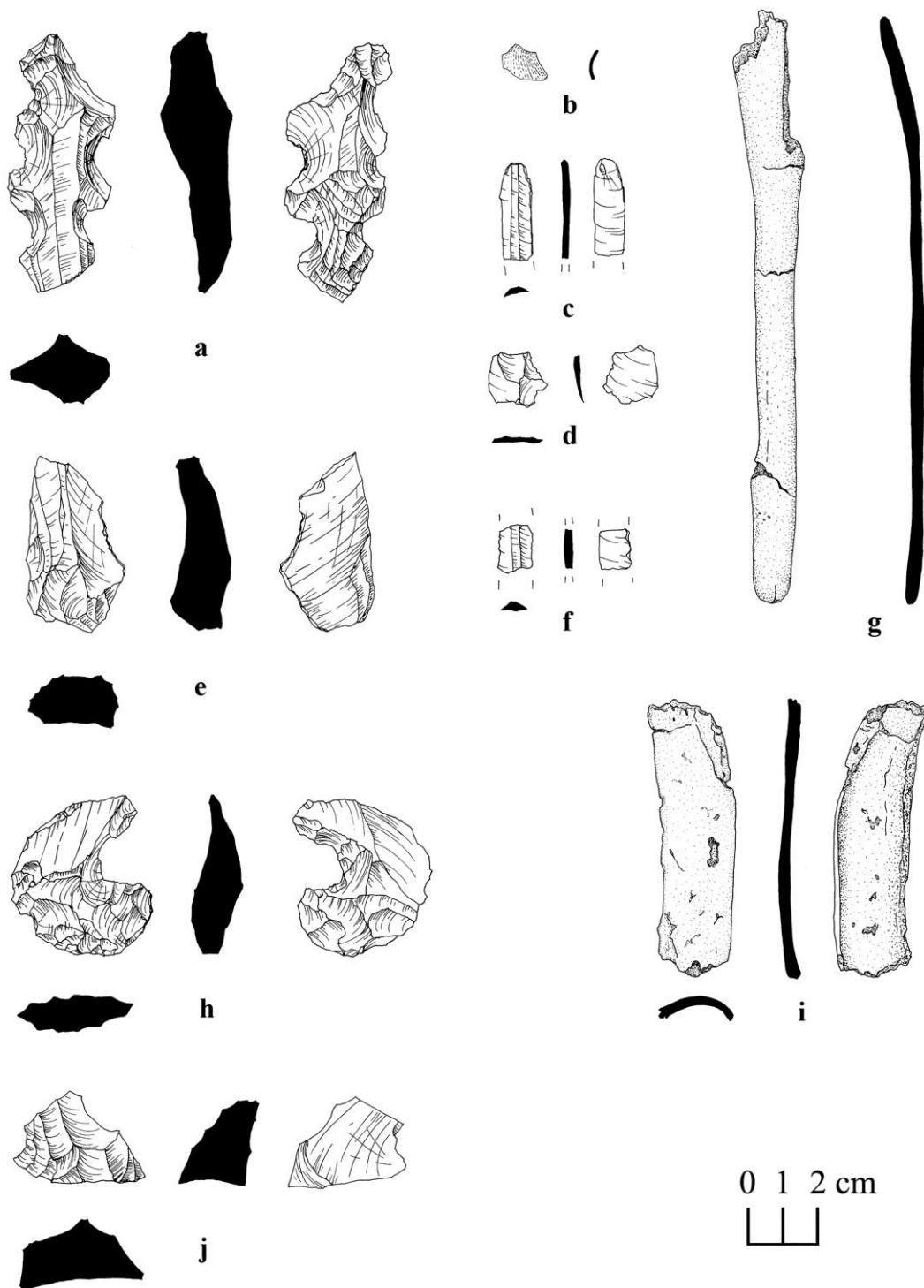
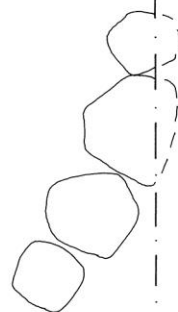
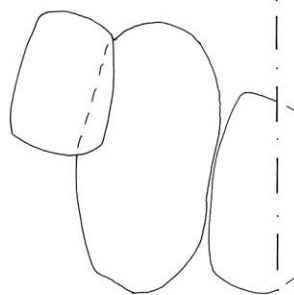


Figure 24: Artifactual materials associated with S.D. C193B-3: a., e., h., j. obsidian eccentrics; b. fragmentary shell; c., f. fragmentary obsidian blades; d. chert; g, worked bone awl; i. worked bone.

Caracol Structure L7
capstones for S.D. C193B-4



Caracol Structure L7
S.D. C193B-4

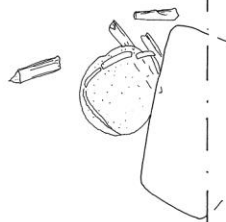


Figure 25:

Plan of capstones over S.D. C193B-4 and earlier construction (upper); plan of S.D. C193B-4, showing location of ceramic bowl (lower).

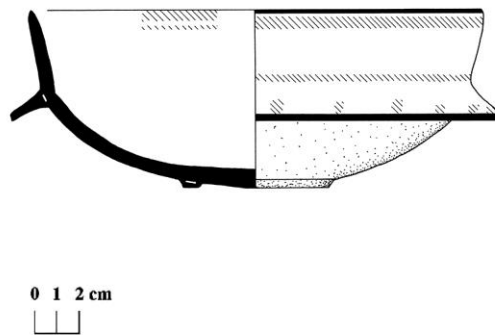


Figure 26: Basal-flanged ceramic vessel associated with S.D. C193B-4 (Dos Arroyos Orange Polychrome).



Figure 27: Photographs of Operation C193D in Structure L8 (upper) and of Operation C193C in Structure L6 (lower).

Caracol Structure L6
Operation C193C

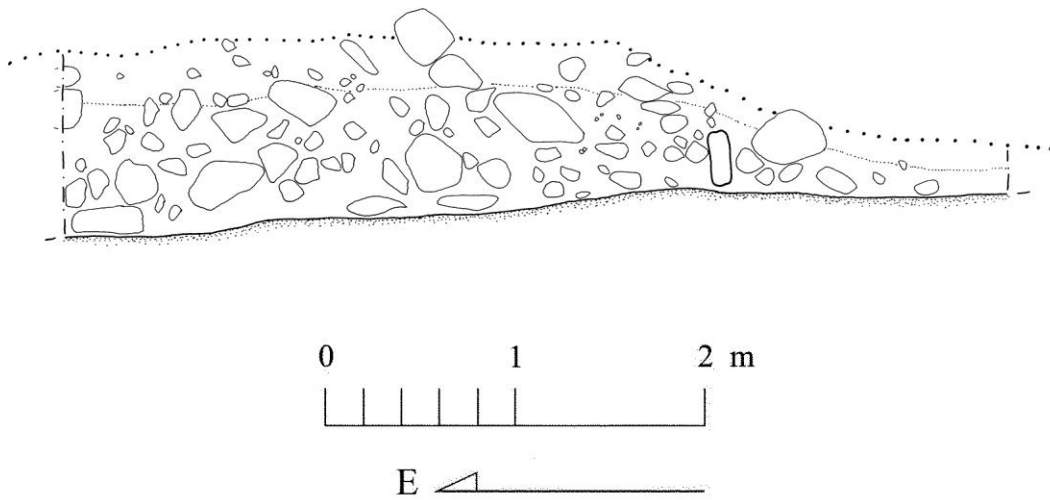


Figure 28: Structure L6 section, designated Operation C193C.

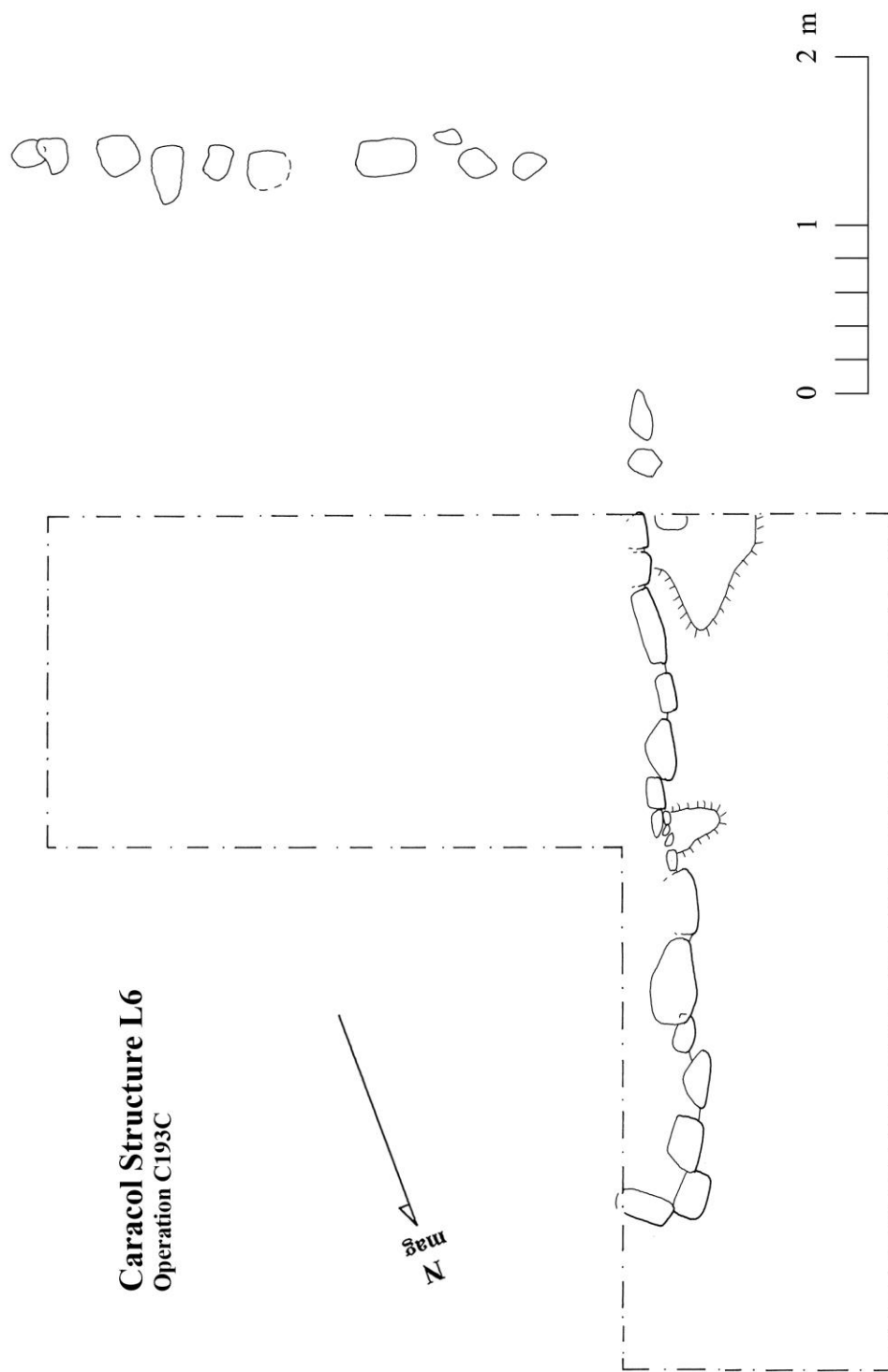


Figure 29: Plan of Structure L6 and of Operation C193C.

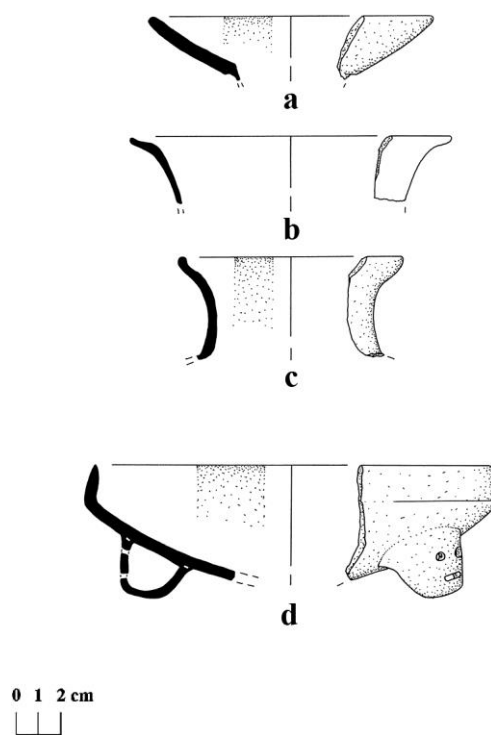


Figure 30: Ceramic vessels associated with Operation C193C (a.-c.) and Operation C193D (d): a.-c. probably Tinaja Red jar rims; d. possibly Tinaja Red incurved bowl.

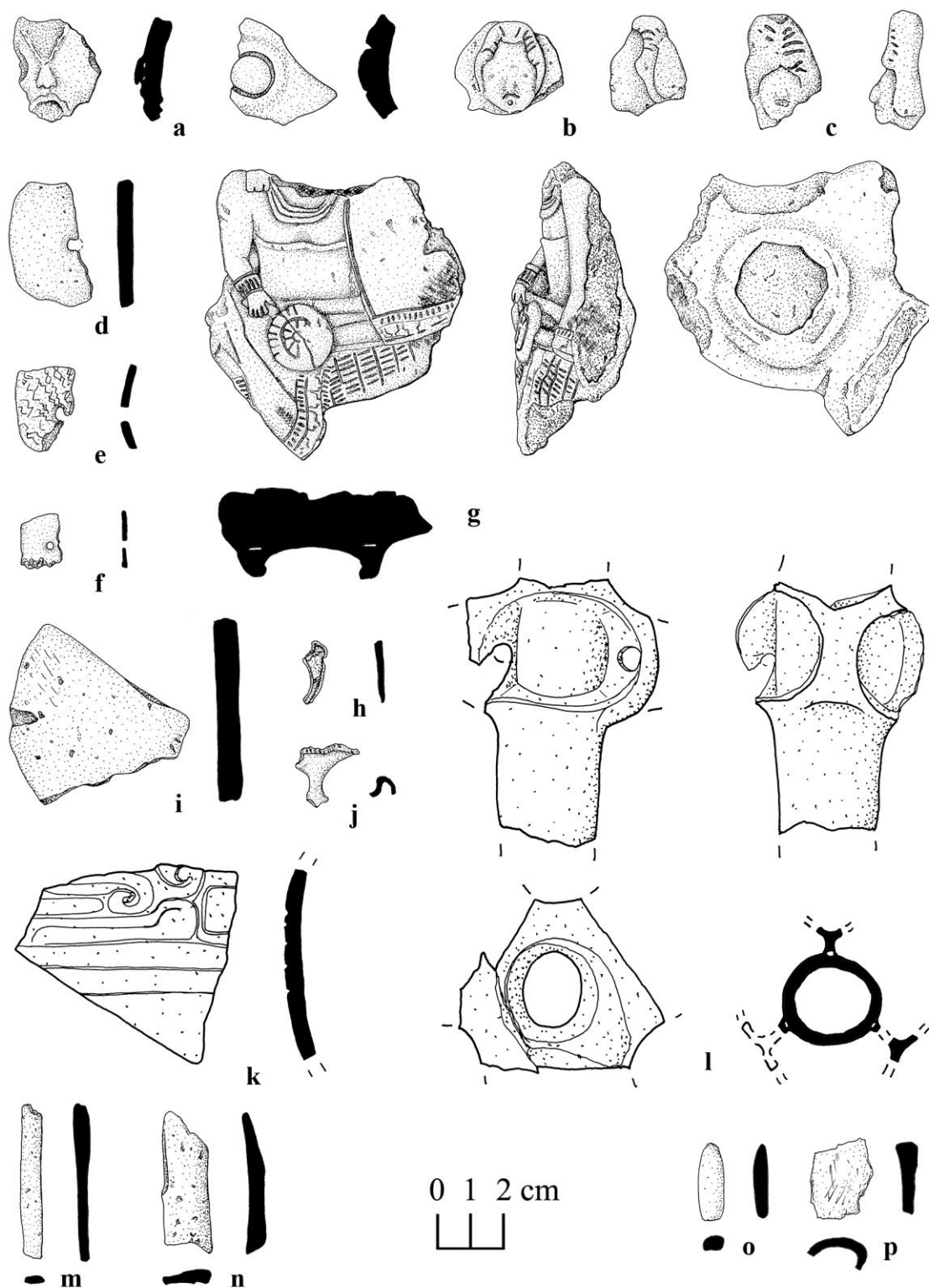


Figure 31: Artifactual materials associated with Operation C193C: a., b., k. modeled sherds; b., c. figurine heads; d. drilled and shaped sherd; e. drilled olive shell; f., o., p. worked shell; g. pottery figurine; h., j. fragmentary shell; i. shaped sherd; l. fragmentary ceramic ocarina; m., n. worked bone; q.-w., y., z. chert; x., aaa. fragmentary chert blades.

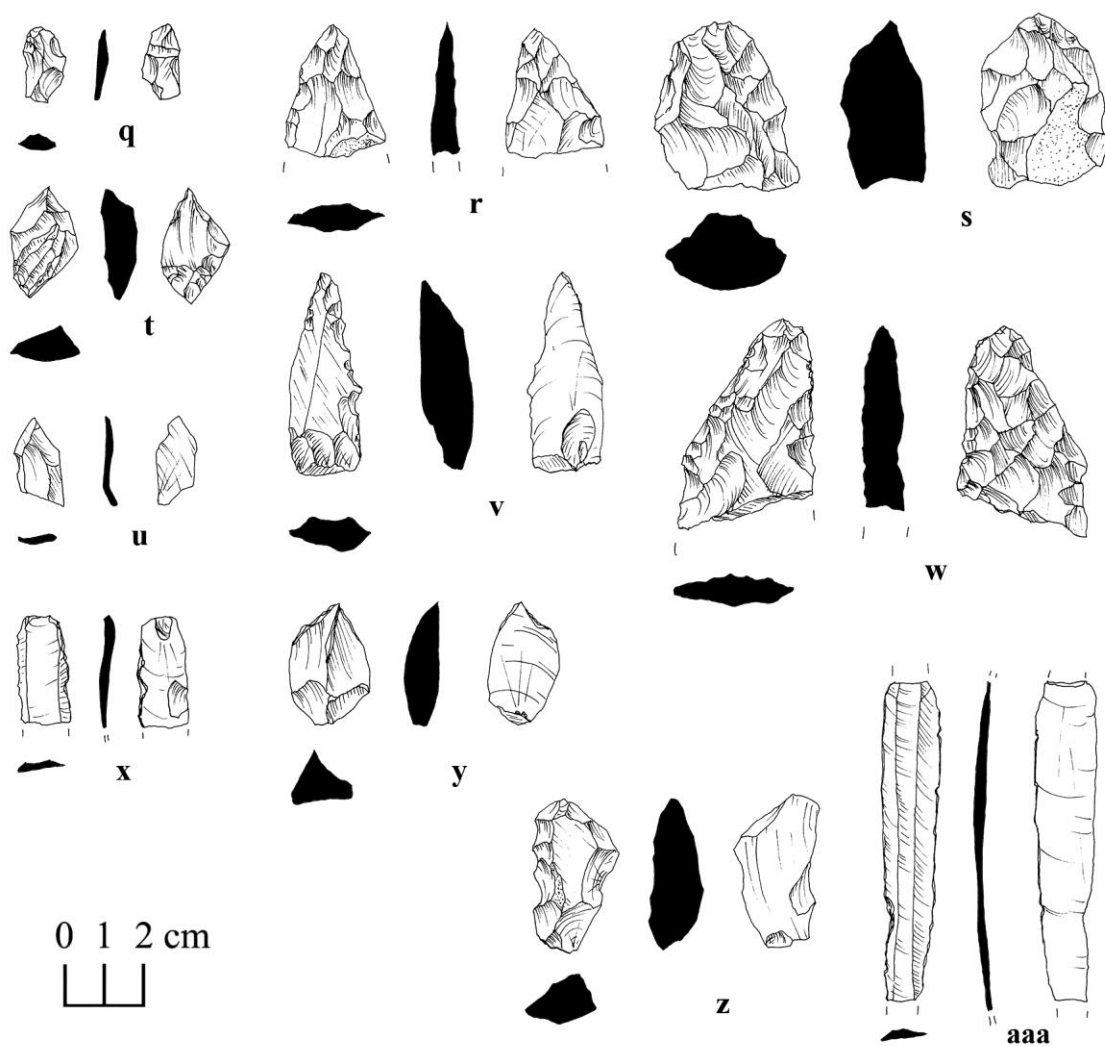


Figure 31: Artifactual materials associated with Operation C193C: a., b., k. modeled sherds; b., c. figurine heads; d. drilled and shaped sherd; e. drilled olive shell; f., o., p. worked shell; g. pottery figurine; h., j. fragmentary shell; i. shaped sherd; l. fragmentary ceramic ocarina; m., n. worked bone; q.-w., y., z. chert; x., aaa. fragmentary chert blades.

Caracol Structure L8
Operation C193D

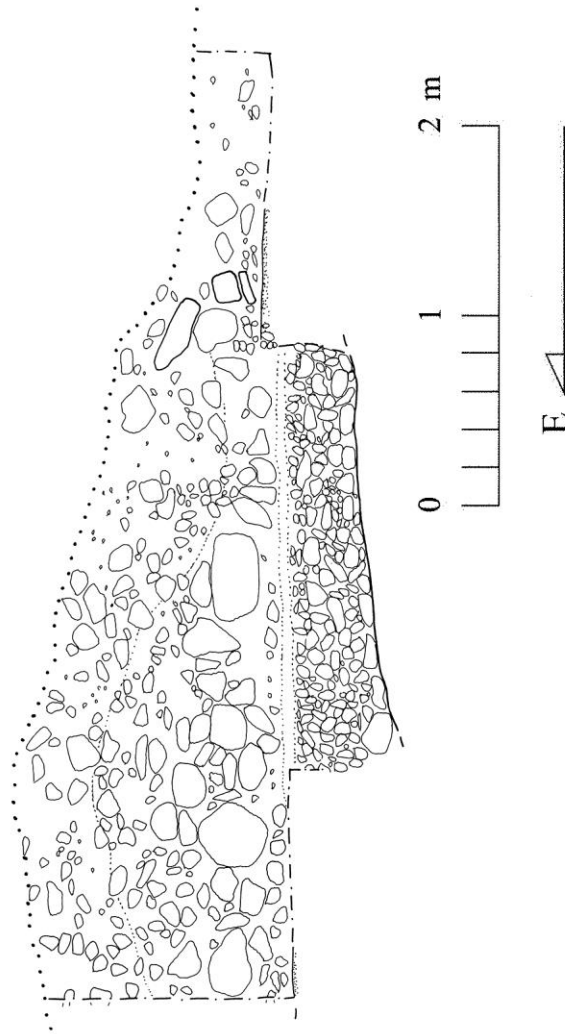


Figure 32: Structure L8 section, designated Operation C193D.

Caracol Structure L8
Operation C193D

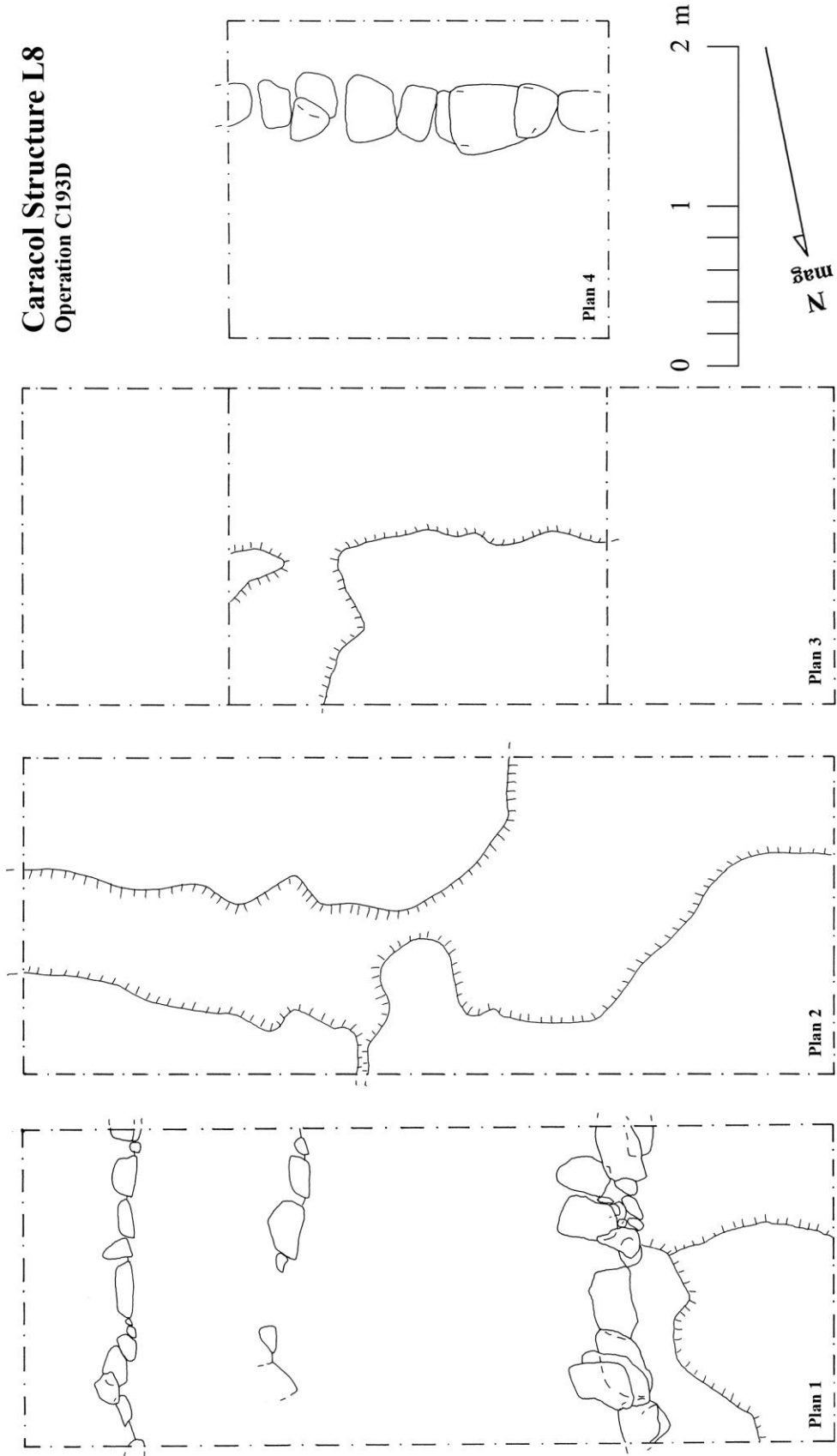


Figure 33: Plans 1 through 4 for Operation C193D.

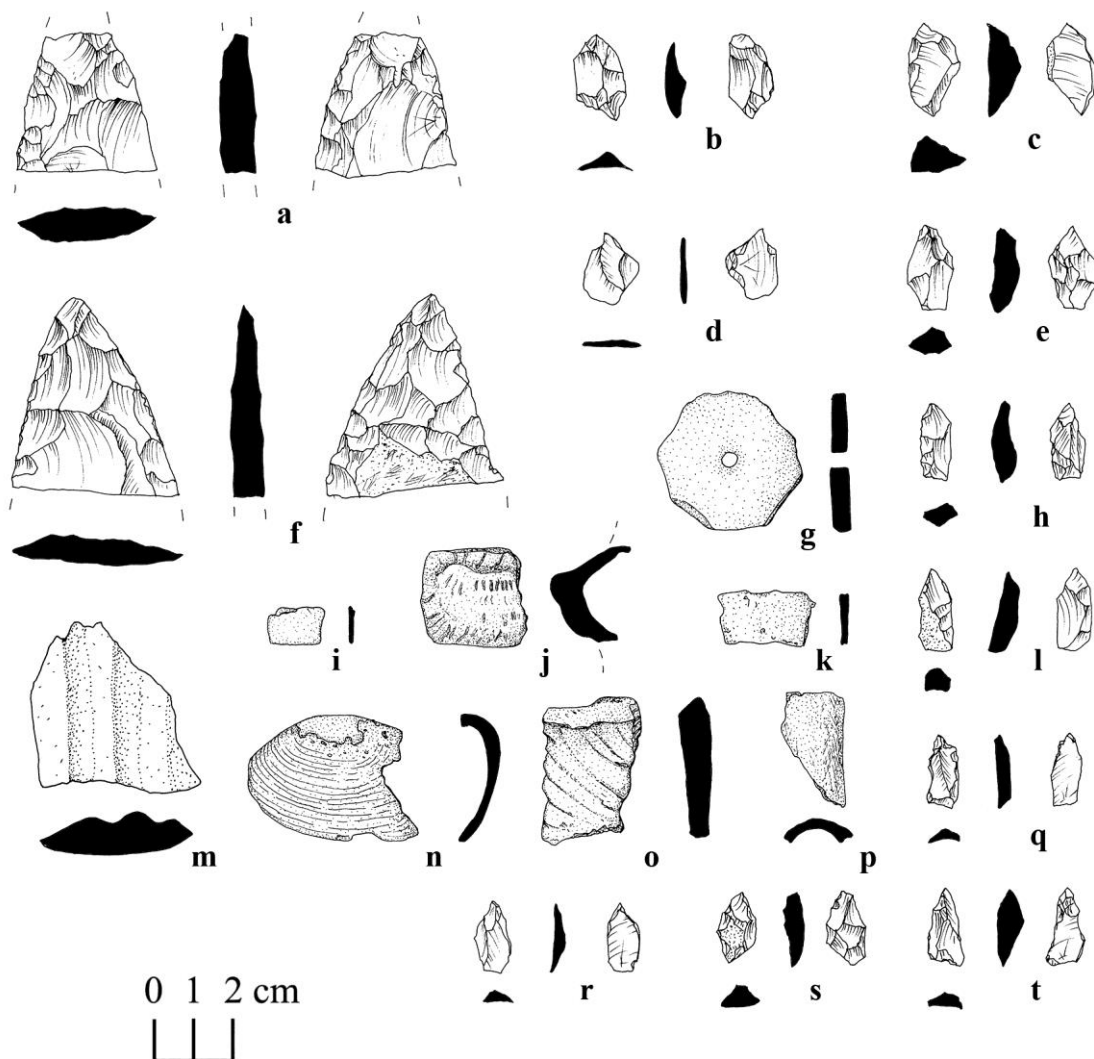


Figure 34: Artifactual materials associated with Operation C193D: a., f. chert bifaces; b.-e., h., l., q.-t. chert drills; g. drilled and shaped sherd; i.-k., n.-p. fragmentary shell (p. is burnt conch); m. modified sandstone.

Caracol Structure L5 Operation C193E

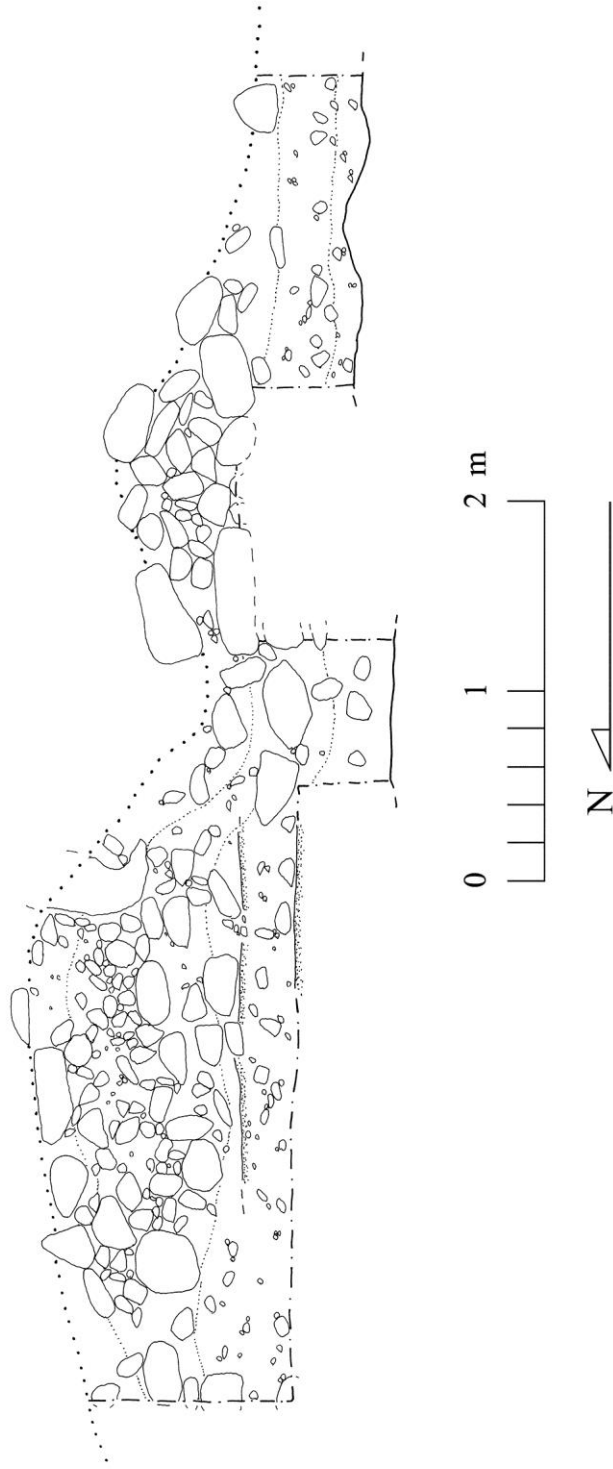


Figure 35: Structure L5 section, designated Operation C193E.

Caracol Structure L5
Operation C193E

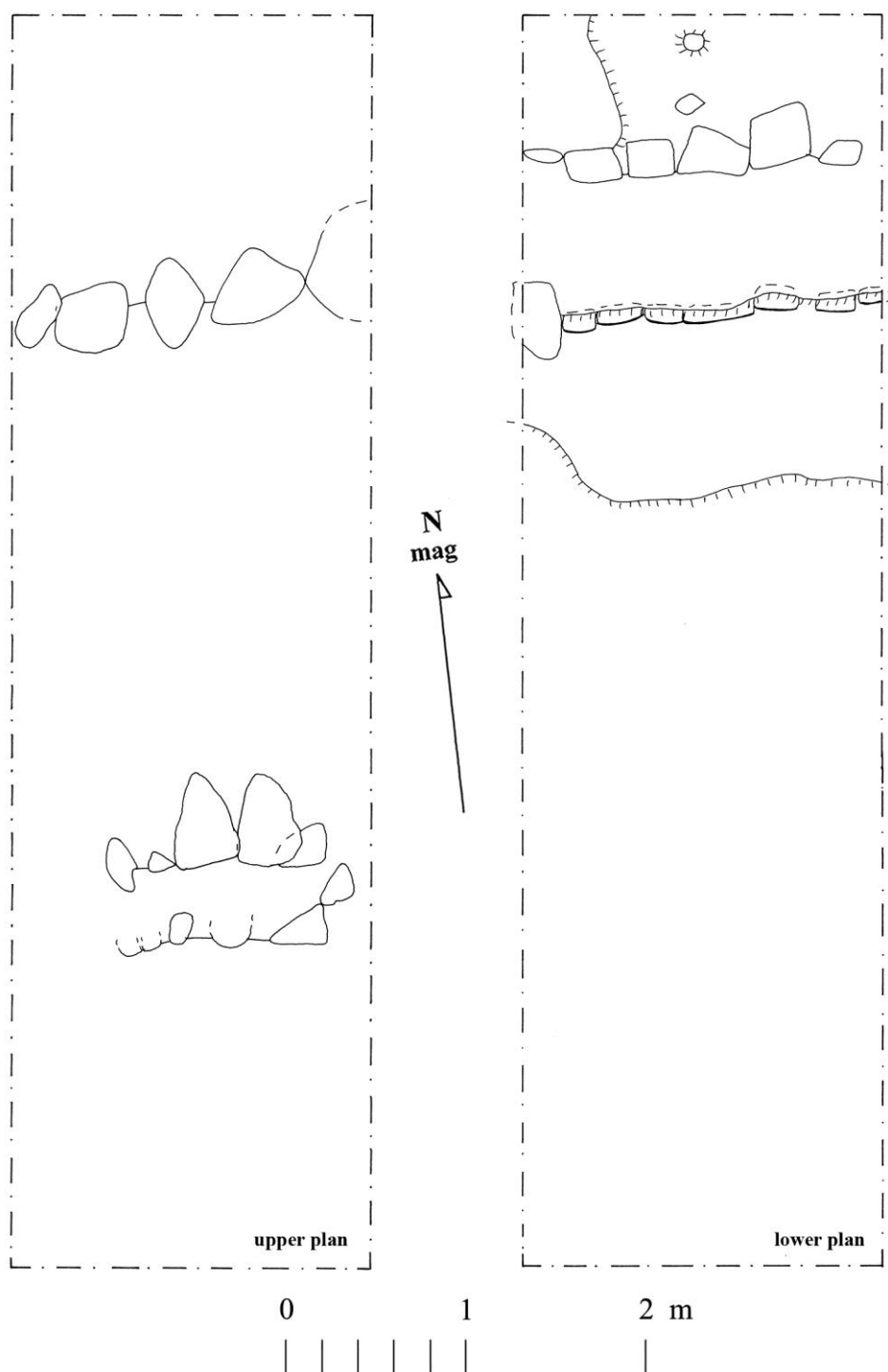


Figure 36: Plans of architectural features encountered in Operation C193E.

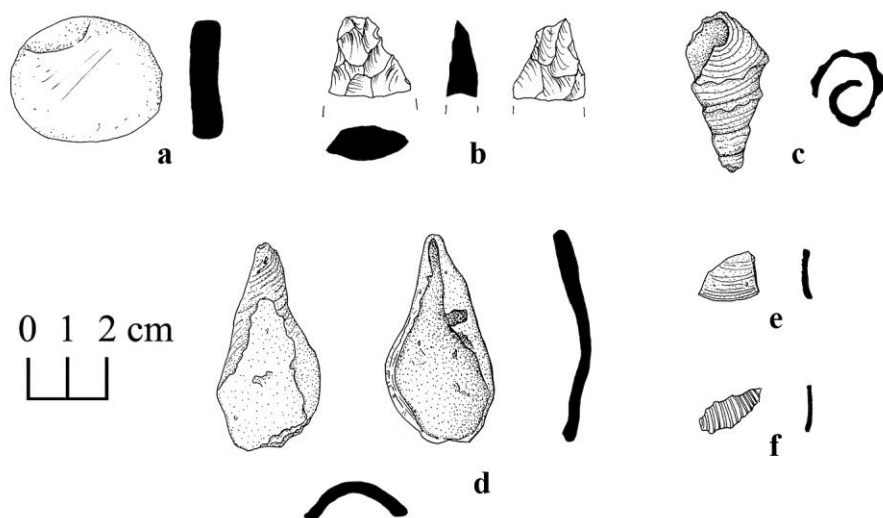


Figure 37: Artifactual materials associated with Operation C193E: a. shaped sherd; b. chert; c. complete shell; d. worked shell; e., f. fragmentary shell.



Figure 38: Photograph of Operation C193F in Structure L13 and of S.D. C193F-1.

Caracol Structure L13 Operation C193F

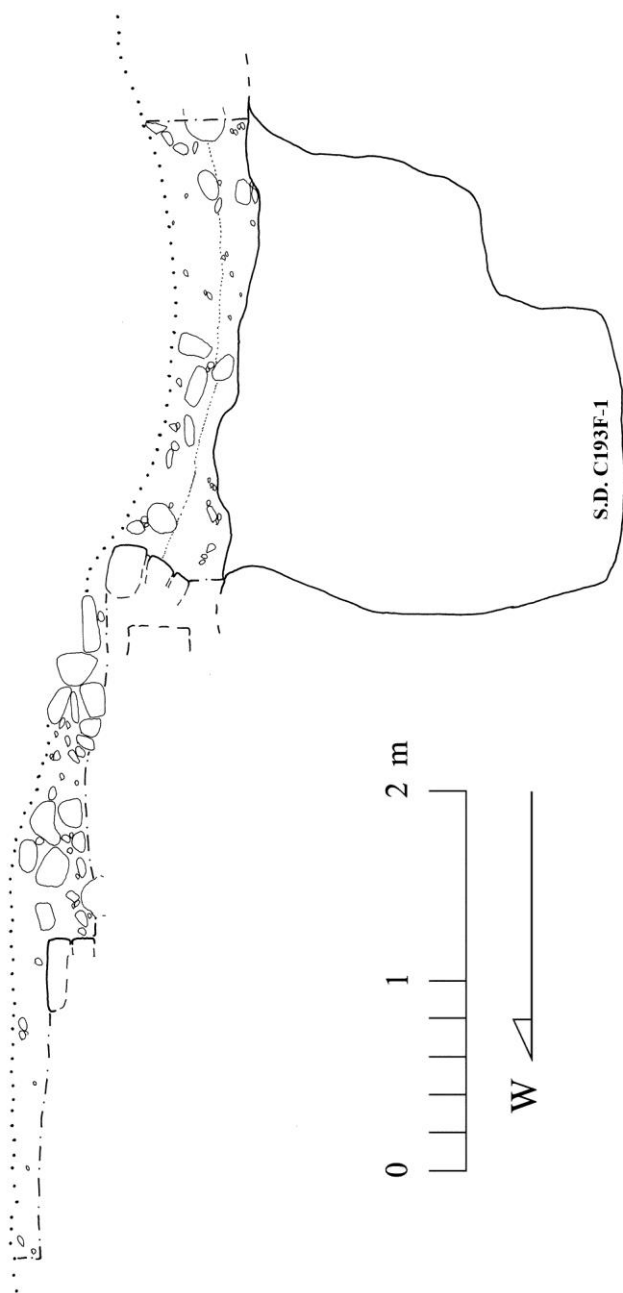


Figure 39: Structure L13 section, designated Operation C193F.

Caracol Structure L13
Operation C193F

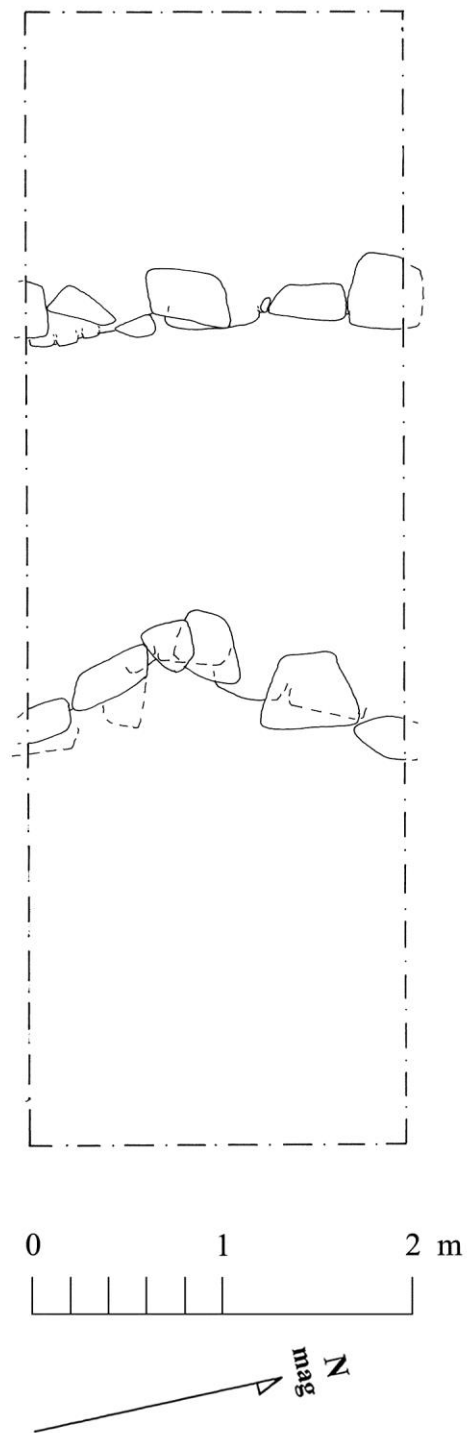


Figure 40: Plan of facings encountered in Operation C193F.

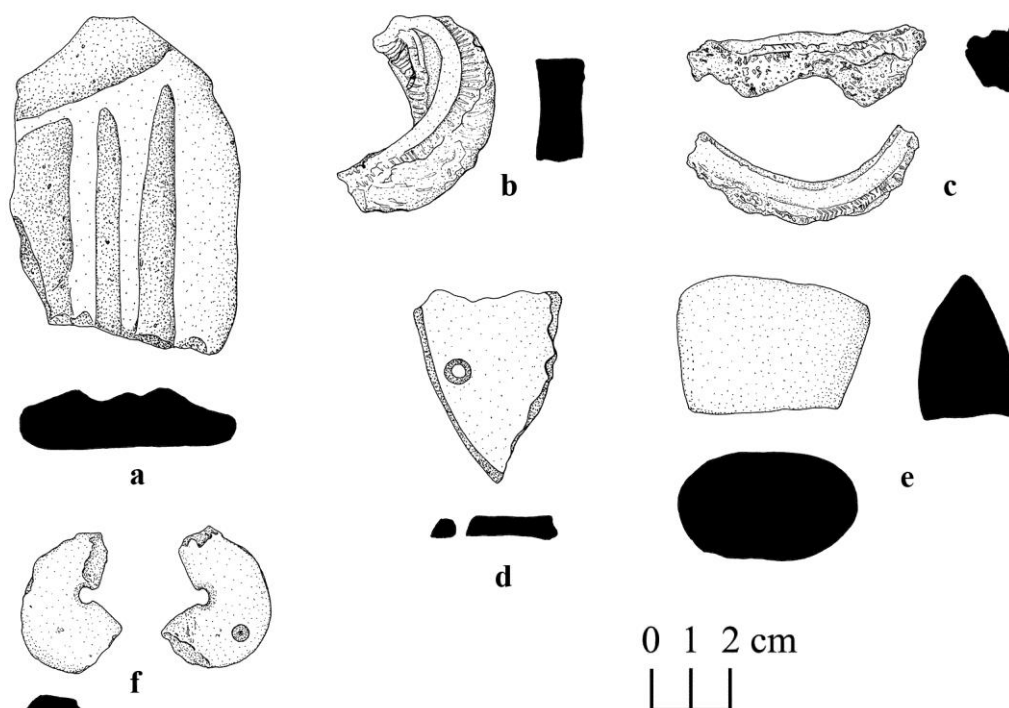


Figure 41: Artifactual materials associated with Operation C193F: a. modified sandstone;; b., c. conch shell fragments; d., e. drilled and modified slate (d. is probably a mirror back); e. ground stone celt fragment.

Caracol S.D. C193F-1

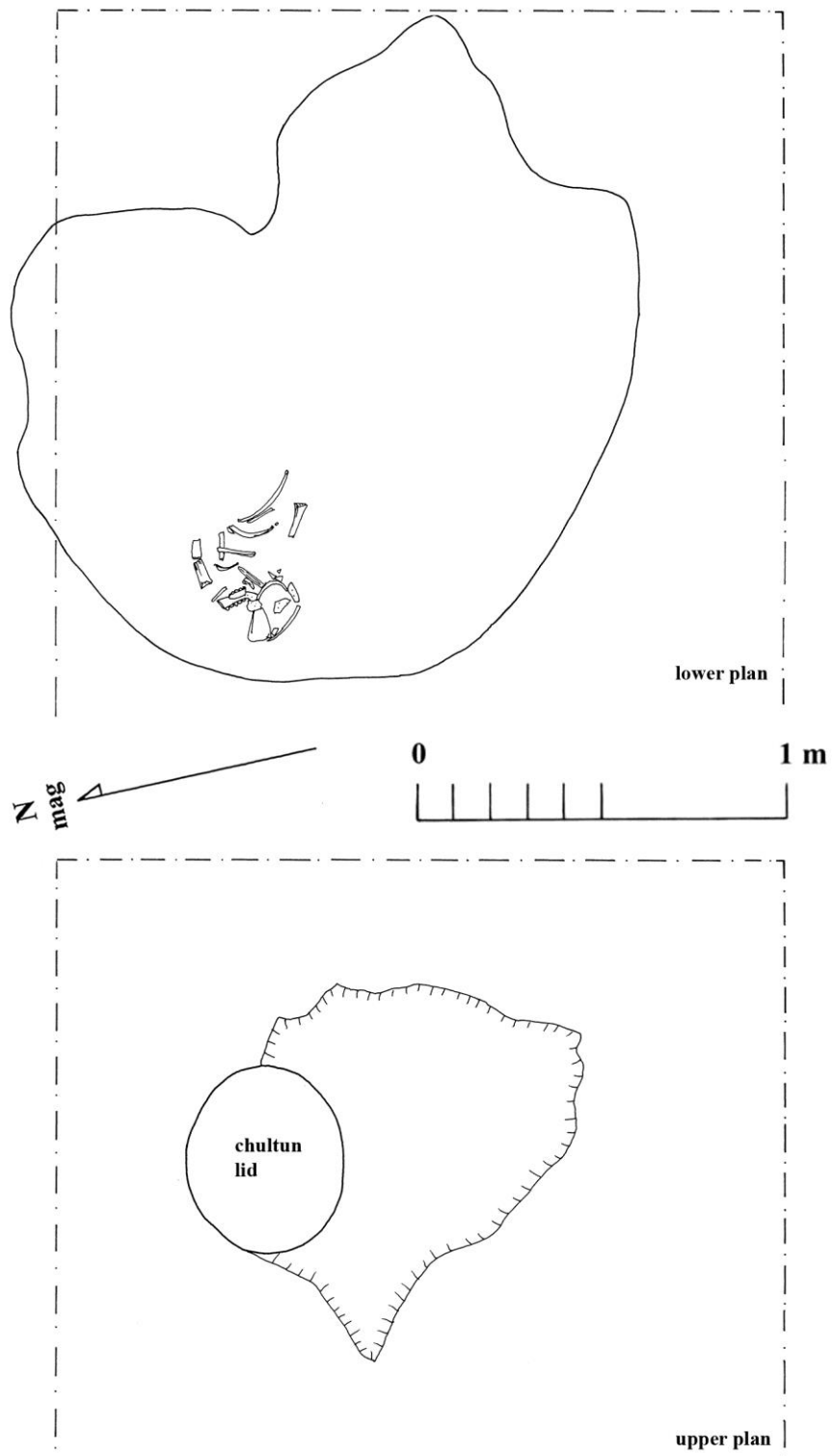


Figure 42: Plans associated with S.D. C193F-1.



Figure 43: Photographs of Caracol Structure L9 and Operation C193G (upper) and of the alley between Caracol Structures L13 and L14, designated Operation C193H (lower).

Caracol Operation C193H

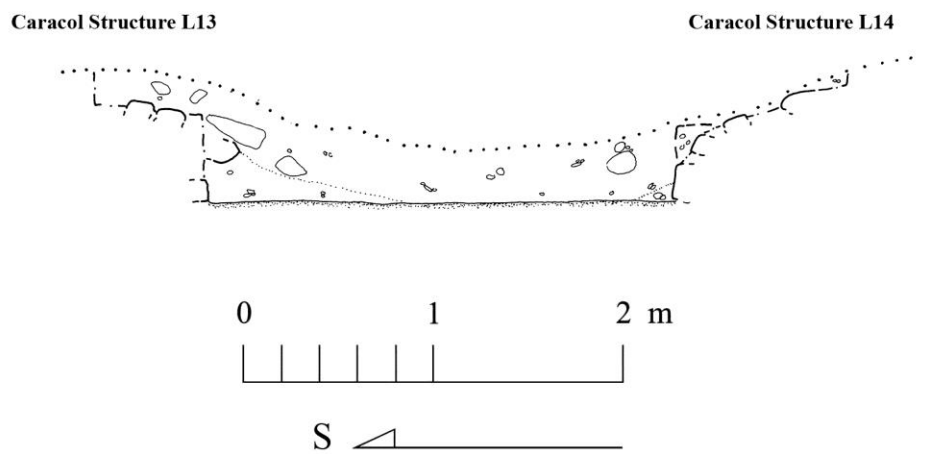


Figure 44: Section of alleyway between Structures L13 and L14, designated Operation C193H..

Caracol Operation C193H

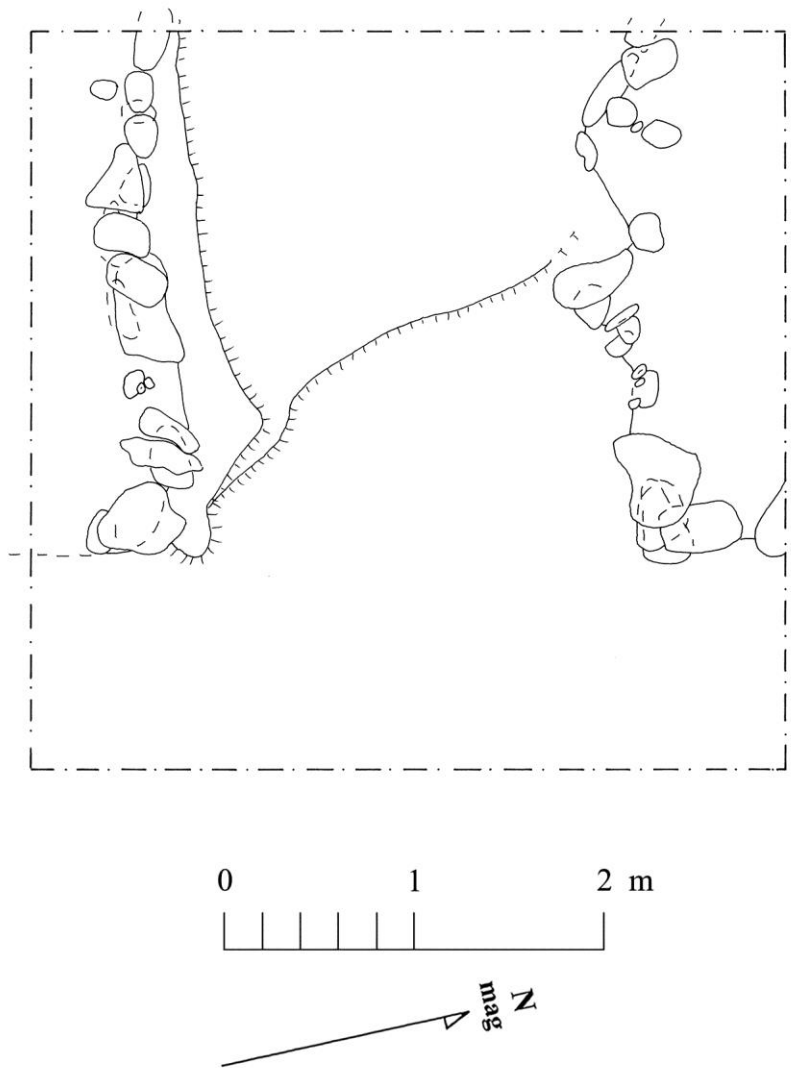


Figure 45: Plan of alleyway between Structures L13 and L14, designated Operation C193H..

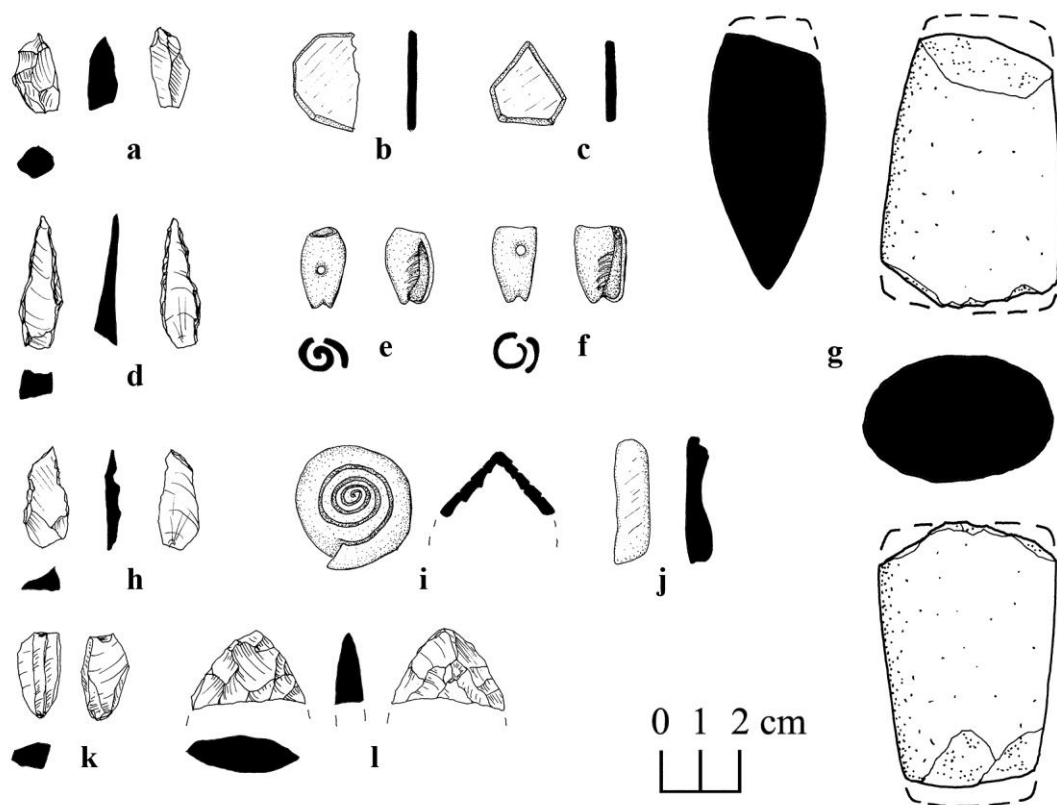


Figure 46: Artifactual materials associated with Operation C193H: a., d., h., k., l. chert; b., c. hematite mirror pieces; e., f. drill shells; i., j. fragmentary shell; g. greenstone celt.

Caracol Structure L9
Operation C193G

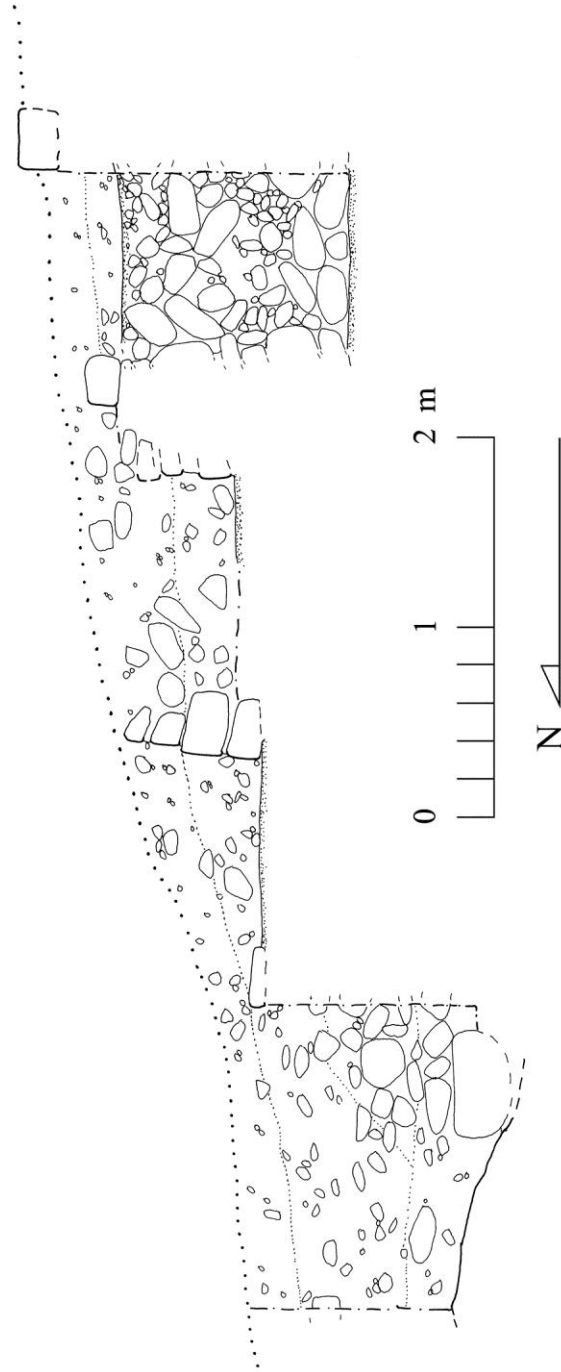


Figure 47: Structure L9 section, designated Operation C193G.

Caracol Structure L9
Operation C193G

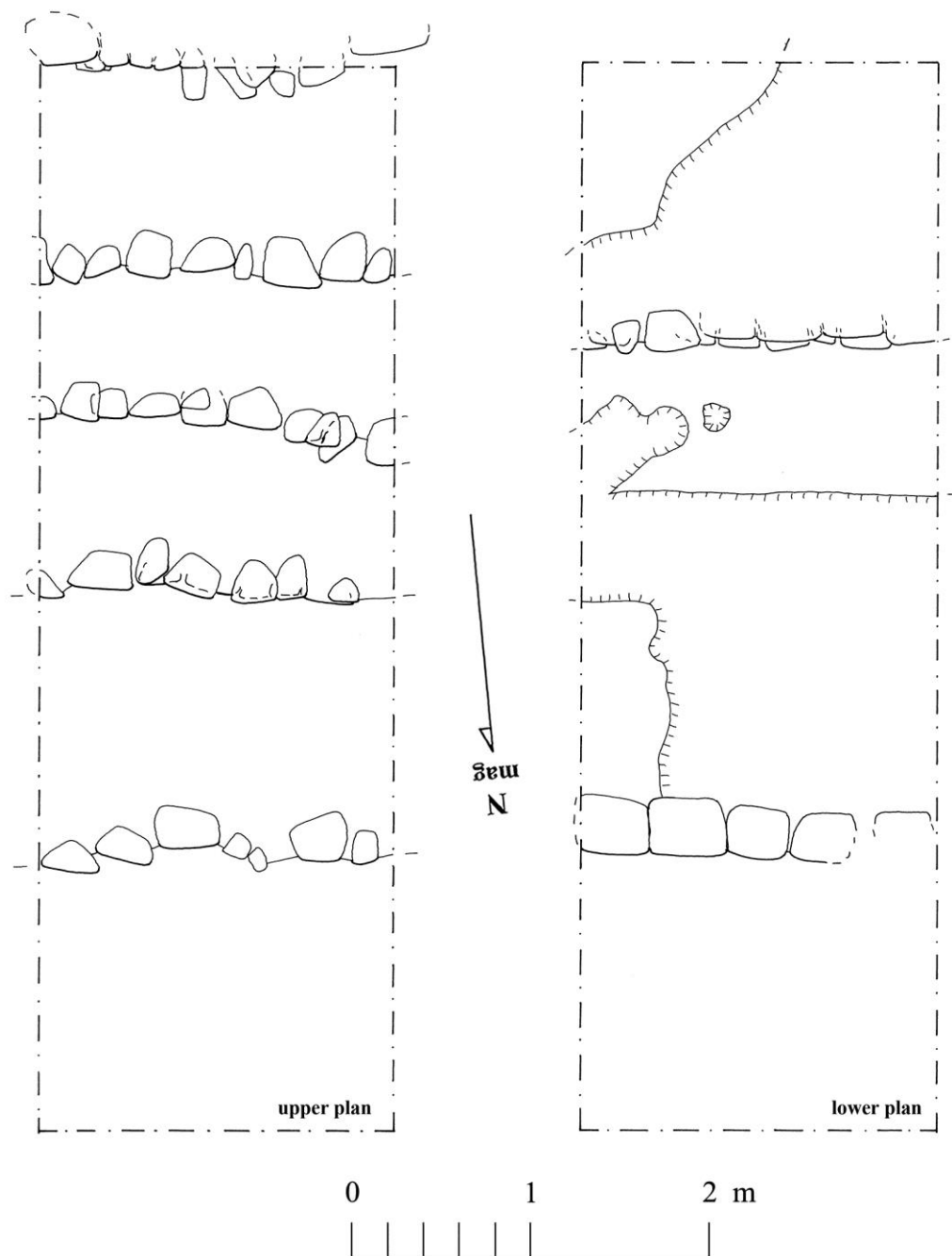


Figure 48: Plans of architectural features found in Operation C193G.

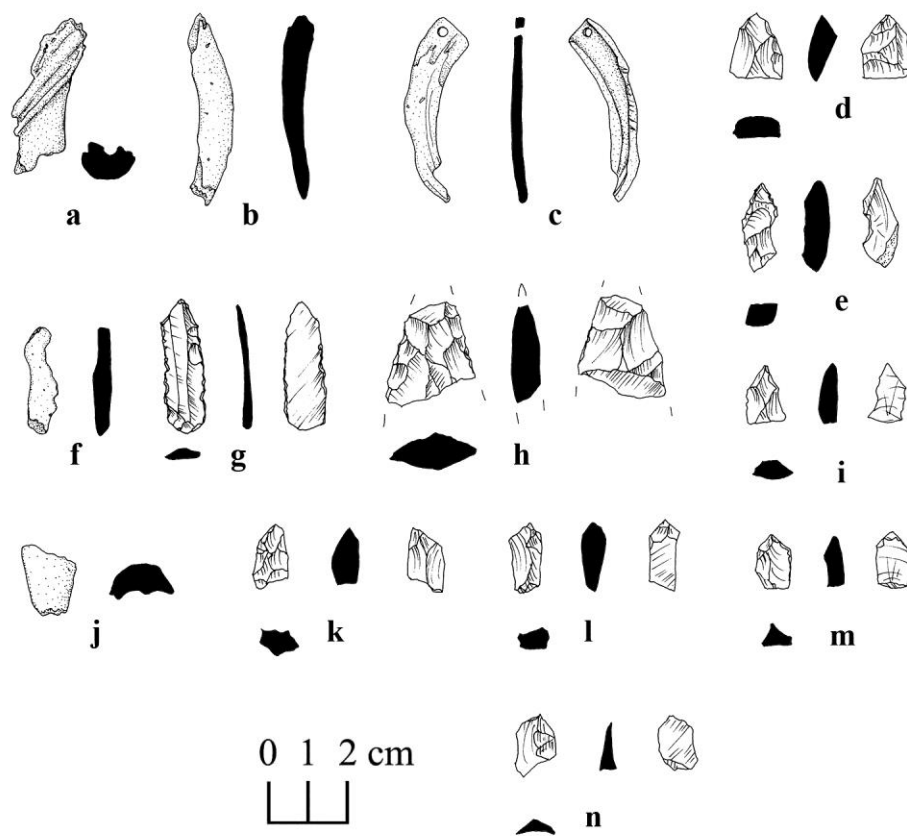


Figure 49: Artifactual materials associated with Operation C193G: a., b., f., j. fragmentary shell; c. drilled animal claw; d., e., g.-i., k.-n. chert.

Dulce

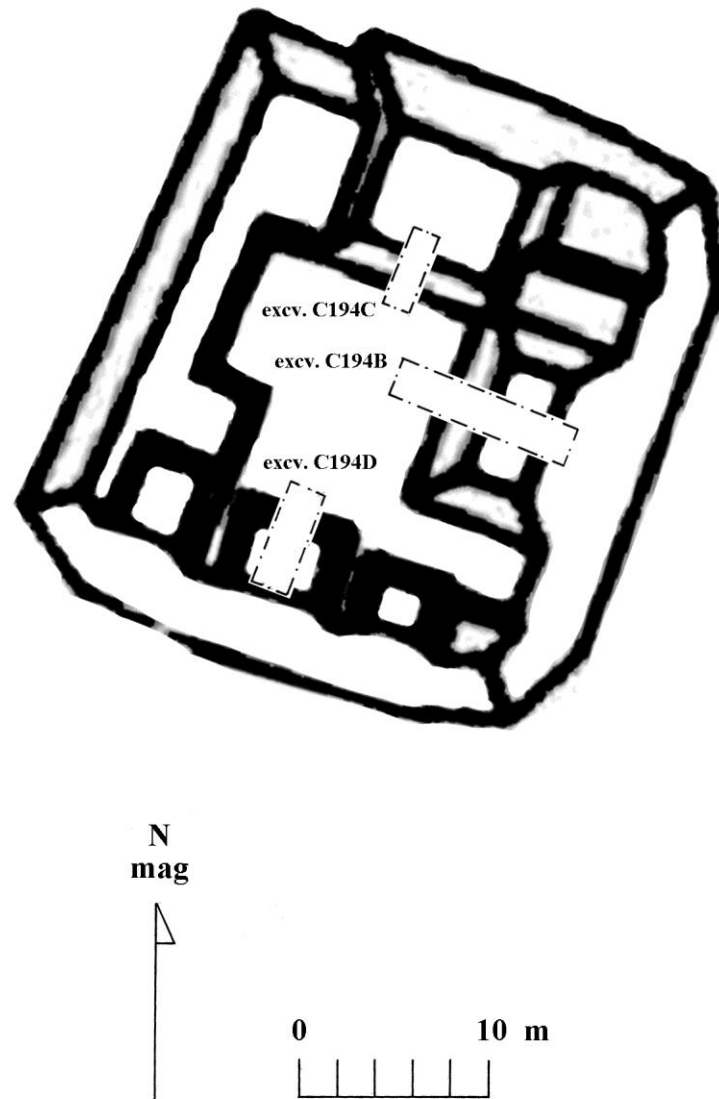


Figure 50: Plan of Dulce residential group, showing the locations of Operations C194B, C194C, and C194D.



Figure 51: Photographs of Structures L19 and Operation C194B (upper) and Structure L17 and Operation C194D (lower).

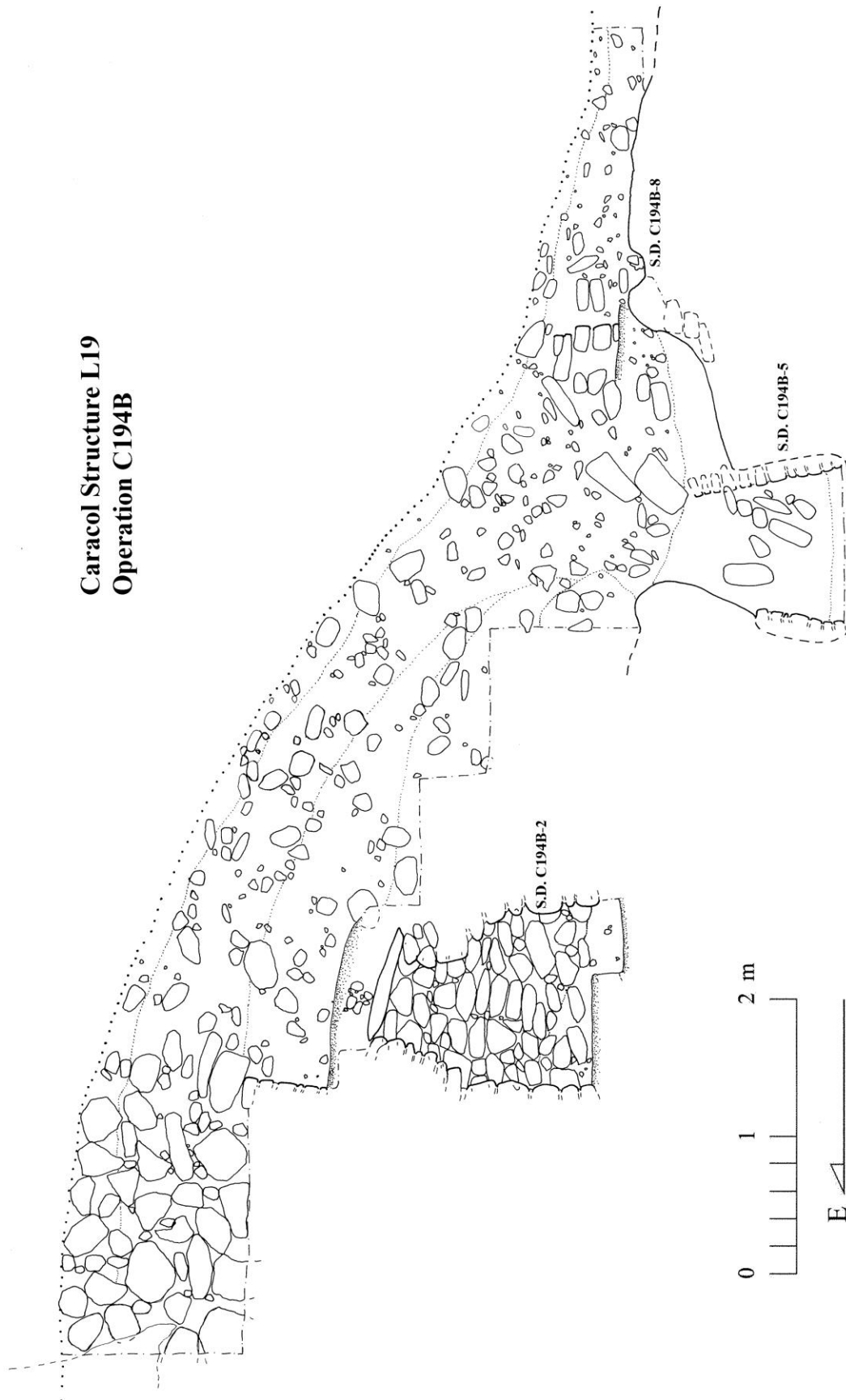


Figure 52: Structure L19 section, designated Operation C194B.

Caracol Structure L19 Operation C194B

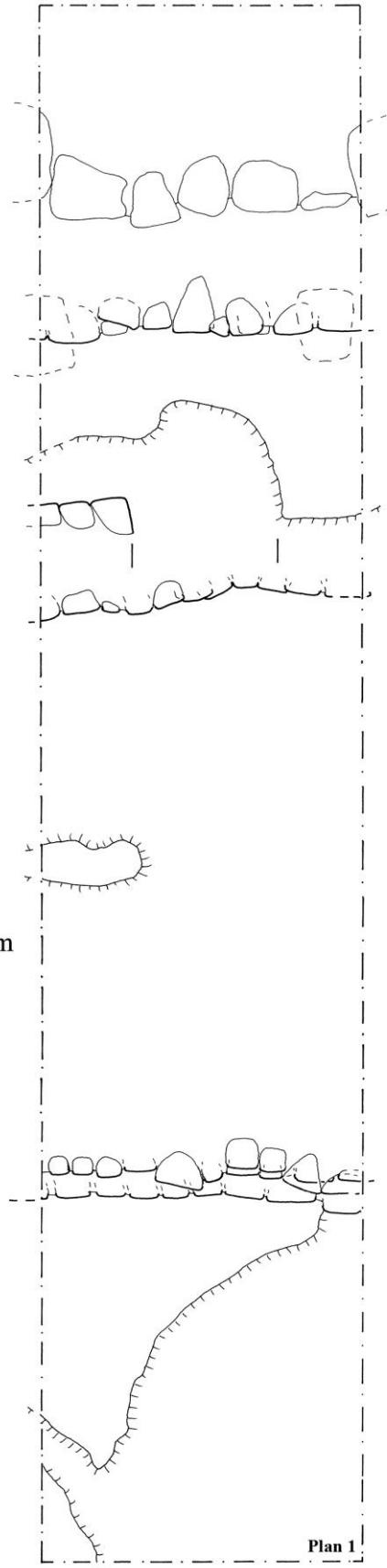
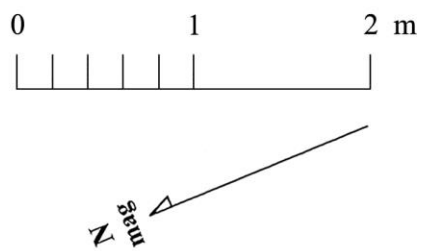


Figure 53: Upper plan of Operation C194B and architectural feature encountered.

Caracol Structure L19
Operation C194B

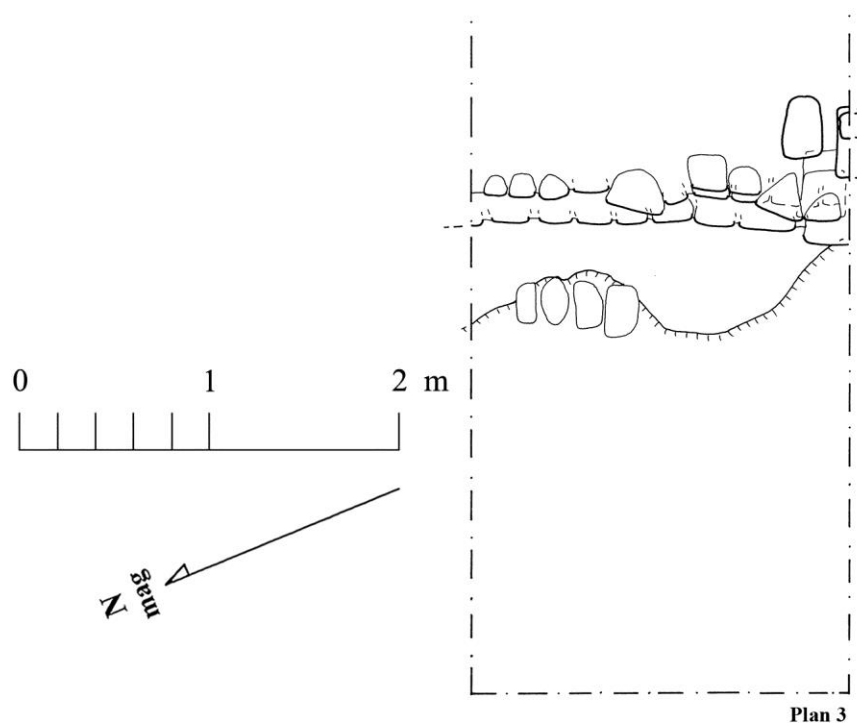
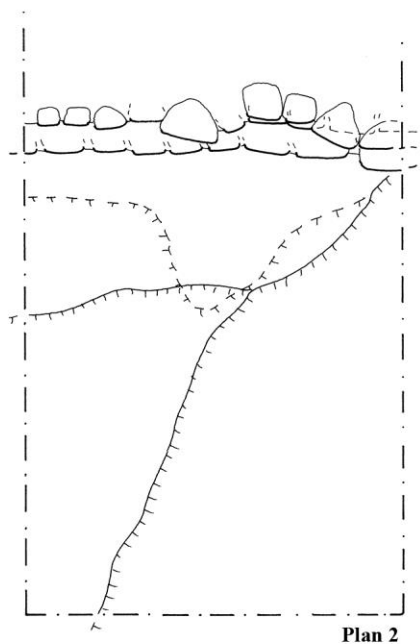


Figure 54: Lower floors encountered in the western extent of Operation C194B.

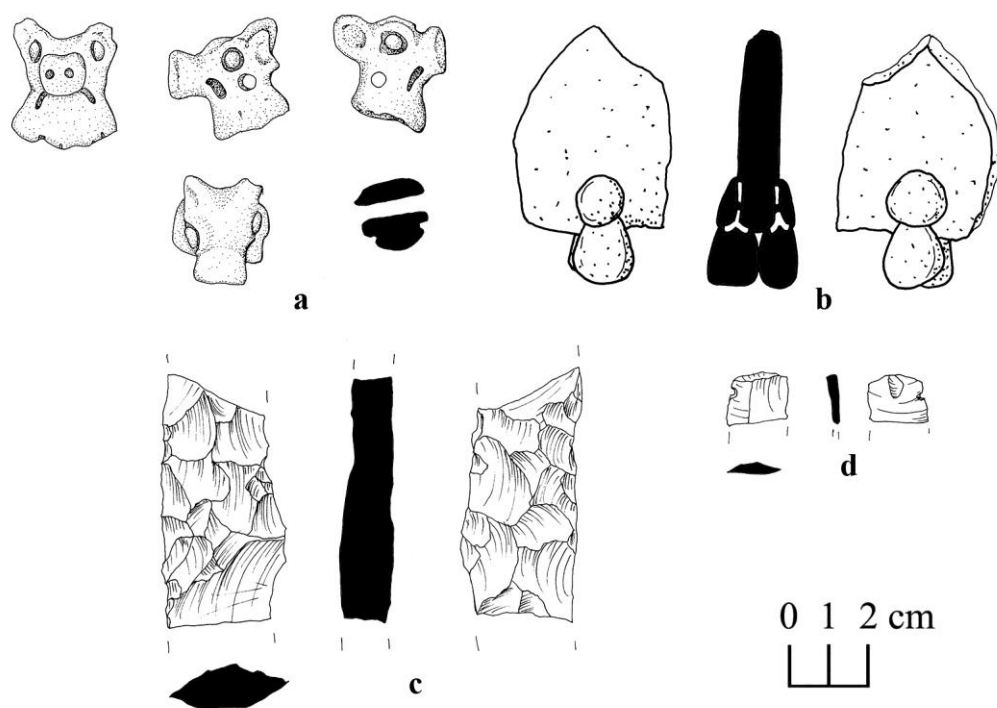


Figure 55: Artifactual materials associated with Operation C194B: a. pottery bat head; b. pottery nose; c. chert; d. fragmentary obsidian blade.

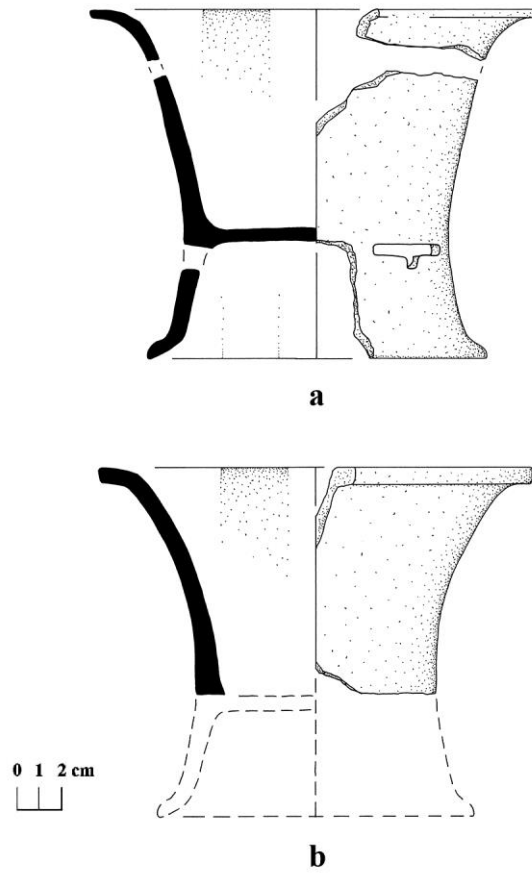


Figure 56: Ceramic vessels from the floor of the mid-level shrine room (Valentin Unslipped; some pieces recovered from the collapse in S.D. C194B-2).

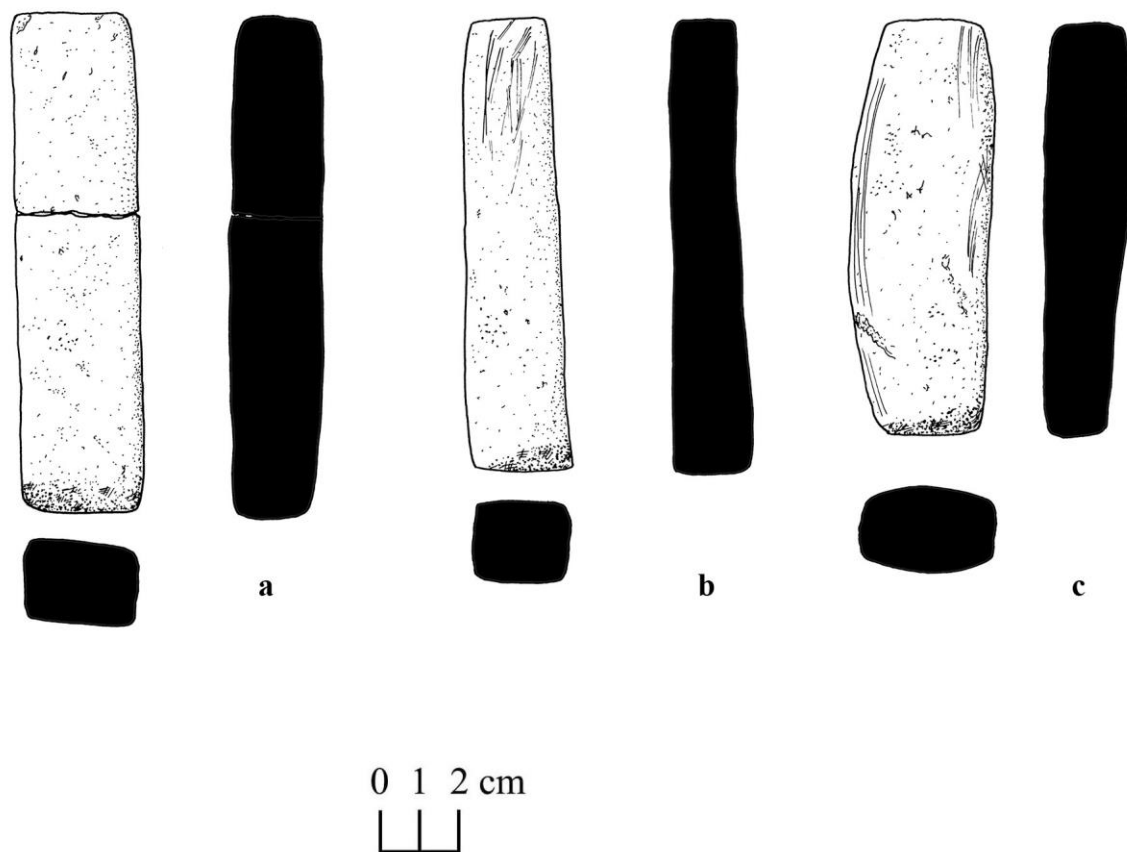


Figure 57: Limestone bars on the interior floor of the Operation C194B shrine room.

Caracol Structure L19 **S.D. C194B-1**

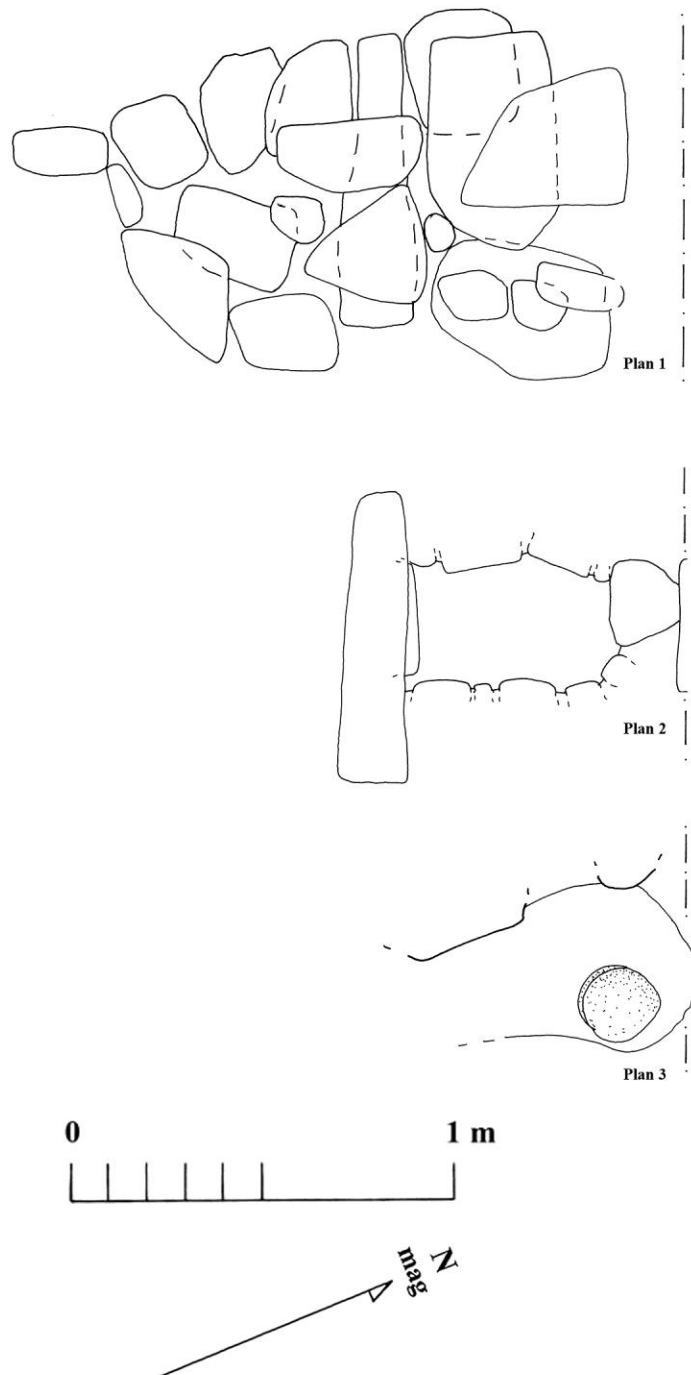


Figure 58: Plans of S.D. C194B-1, showing capstones, open air crypt, and recovered ceramic vessel.

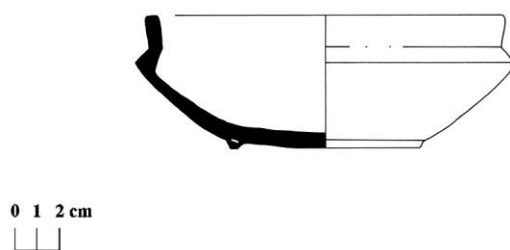


Figure 59: Ceramic vessel associated with S.D. C194B-1 (eroded Dos Hermanos Red).

Caracol Structure L19
Operation C194B

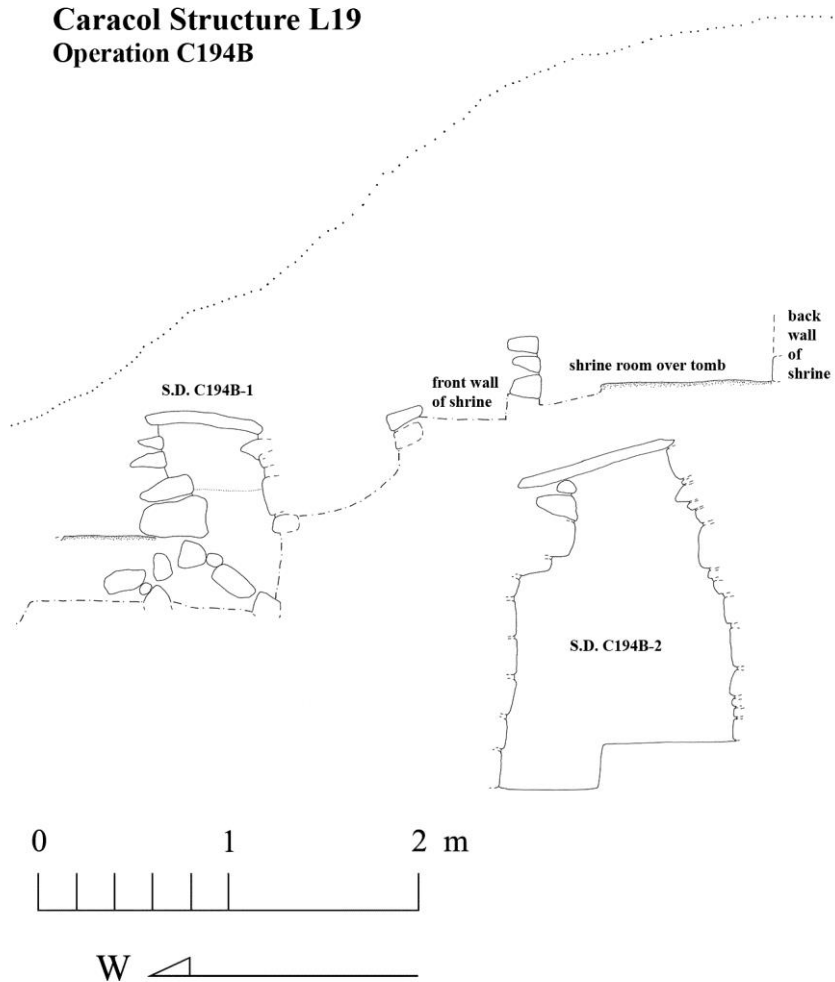


Figure 60: Detailed section of north wall of Operation C194B, showing relationships between S.D. C194B-1, S.D. C194B-2 and the shrine room over S.D. C194B-2.

Caracol Structure L19
S.D. C194B-2 capstones

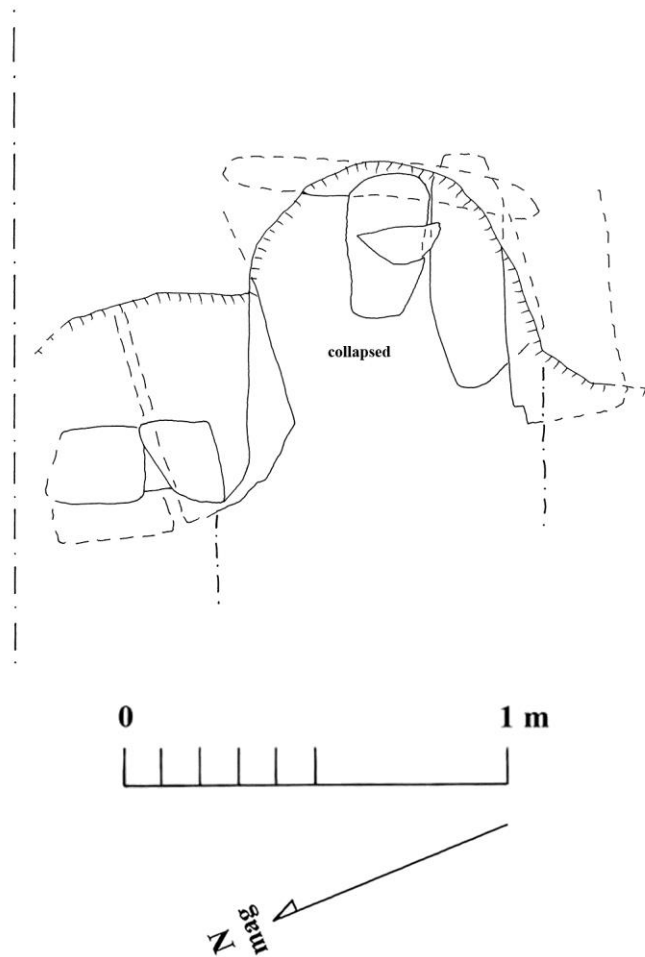


Figure 61: Plan of intact and collapsed slate capstones associated with S.D. C194B-2.



Figure 62: Photographs of northern extent of S.D. C194B-5 (upper) and excavated floor and bench of S.D. C194B-2 (lower).

Caracol Structure L19 **S.D. C194B-2**

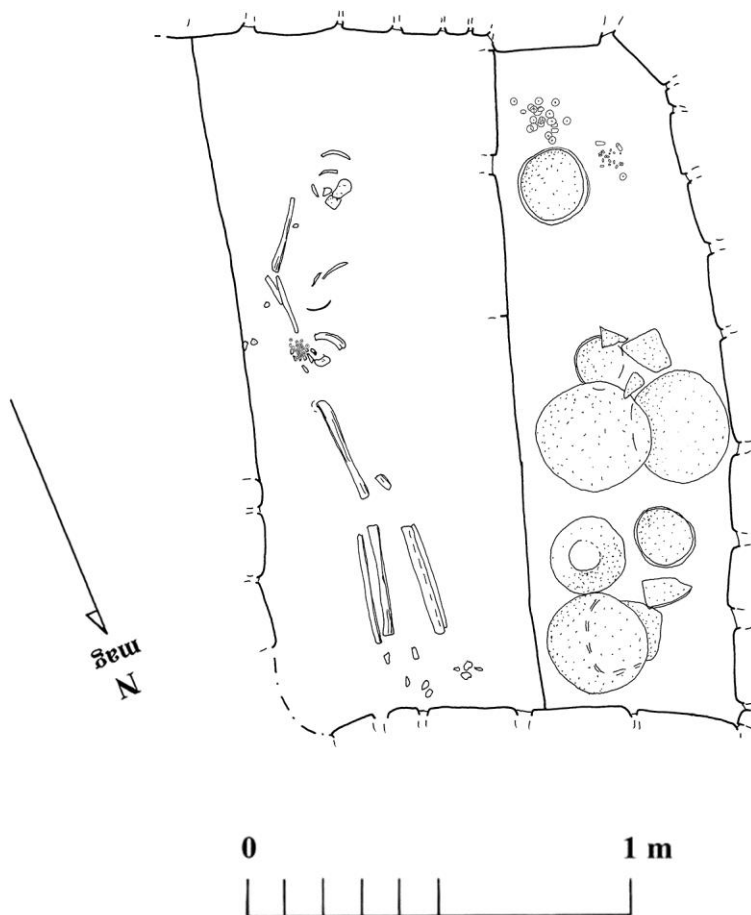


Figure 63: Plan of S.D. C194B-2.

Caracol Structure L19
S.D. C194B-2 cross-section

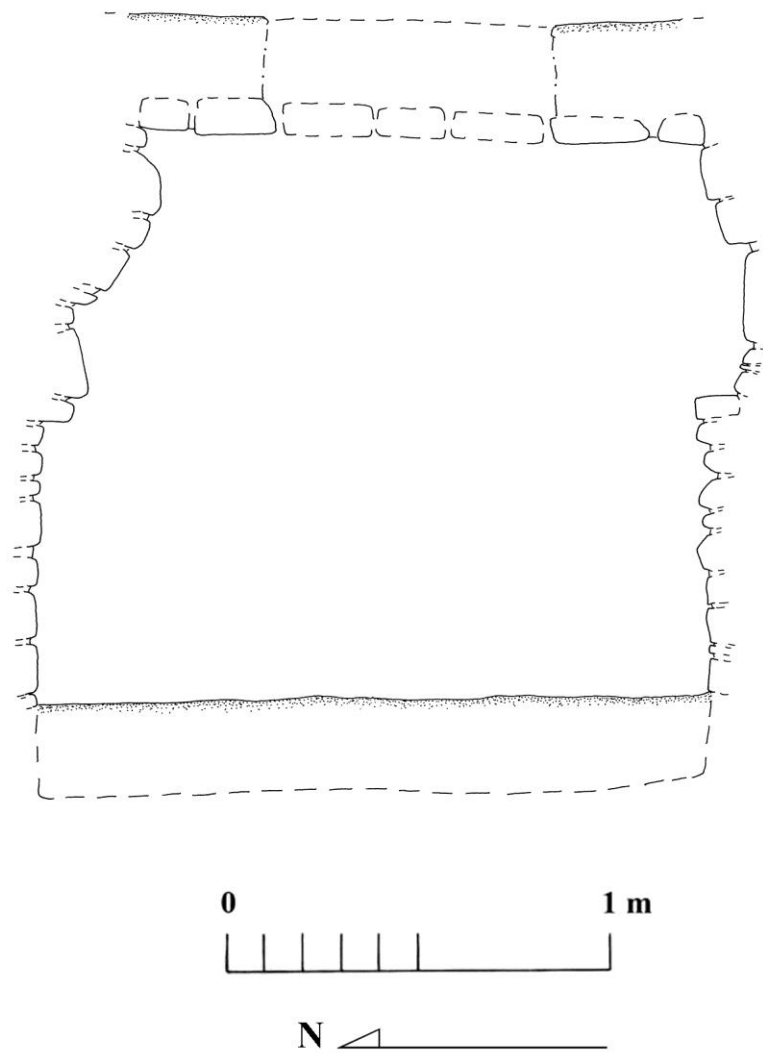


Figure 64: North-south cross-section of S.D. C194B-2.



Figure 65: Photographs of the jadeite bracelet in S.D. C194B-2 in situ (upper) and the spindle whorl concentration in S.D. C194B-2 in situ (lower).

Caracol S.D. C194B-2
jadeite bracelet

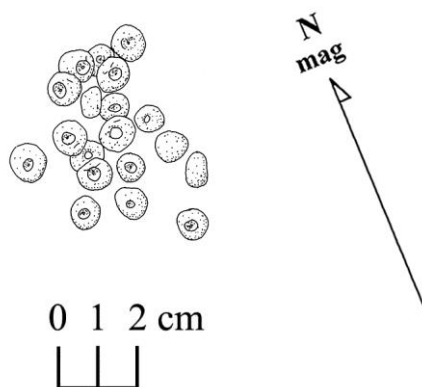


Figure 66: Detailed drawing of the jadeite bracelet in S.D. C194B-2.

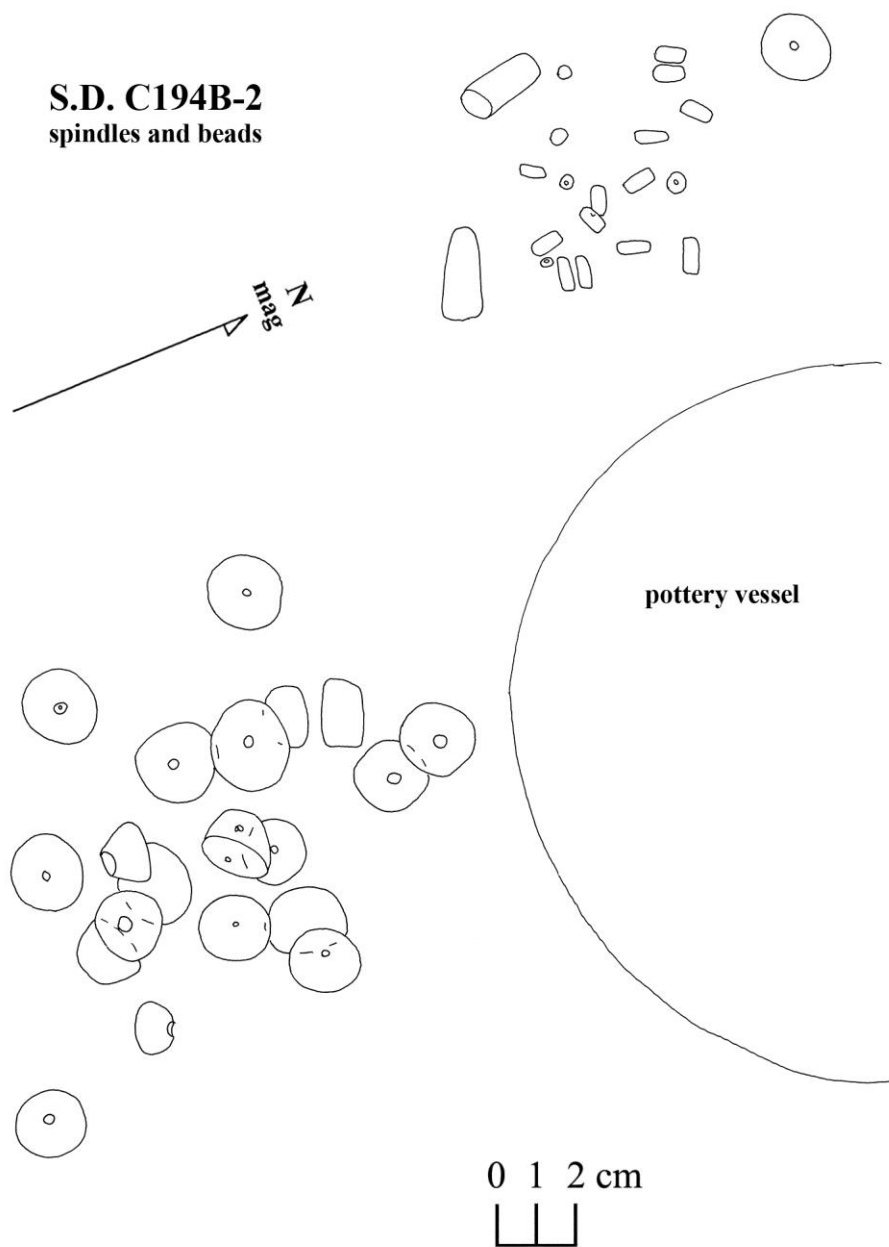


Figure 67: Detailed drawing of the spindle whorl and area of bead concentration in S.D. C194B-2.

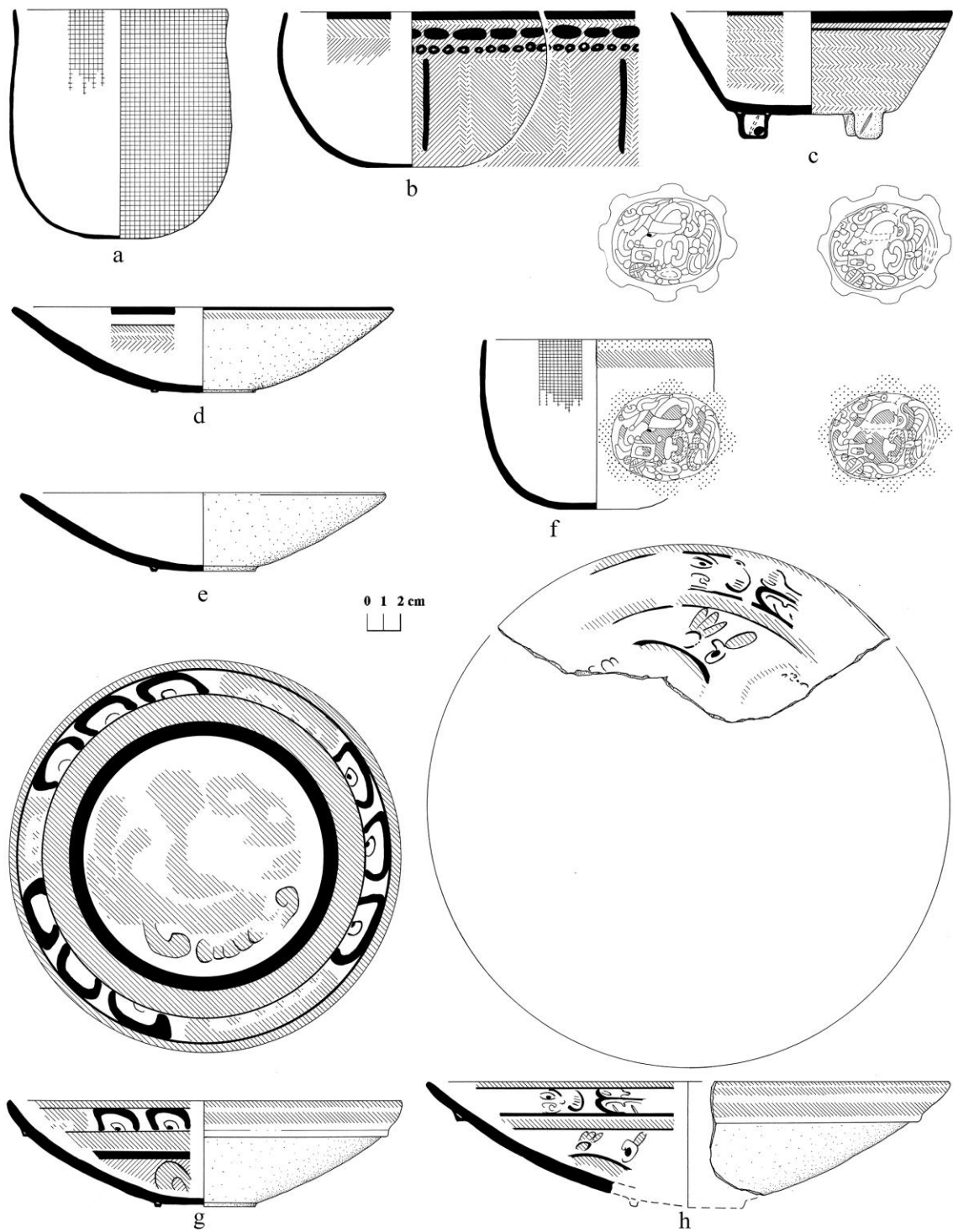


Figure 68: Ceramic vessels associated with C194B-2: a. Molino Black; b., c. Saxche Orange-Polychrome; d., e., g, h. Pajarito Orange- Polychrome; f. Molino Black bowl with exterior stucco decoration (see cover illustration).

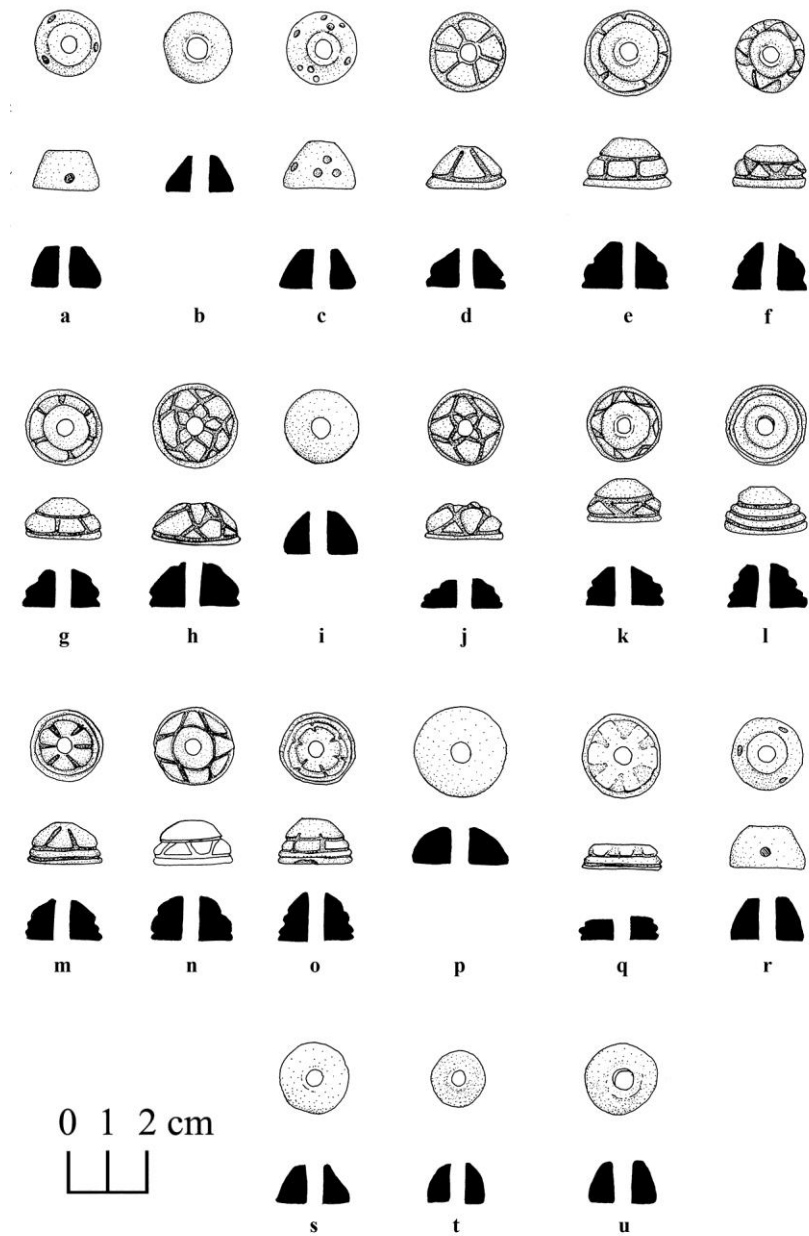


Figure 69: Spindle whorls associated with S.D. C194B-2: a., c., r. shell with inlay holes (one has spondylus inlays); b., q. shell; d.-p., s. limestone; t. hematite; u. jadeite.

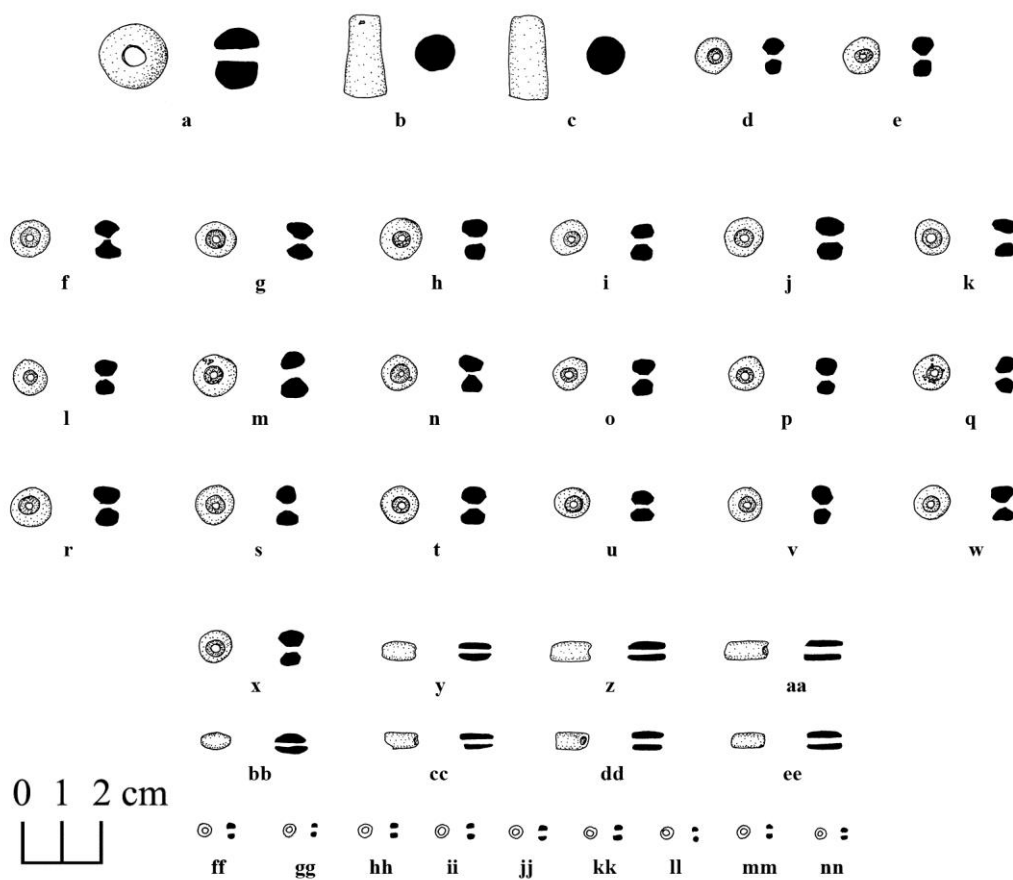


Figure 70: Artifactual materials associated with S.D. C194B-2: a., d., e. jadeite beads not associated with bracelet; b., c. shell plugs; f.-x. jadeite beads associated with bracelet; y.-ee. tubular jadeite beads (bb. is Motagua specular jadeite); ff.-nn. shell beads.

Caracol Structure L19

S.D.s C194B- 3, 4, and 6

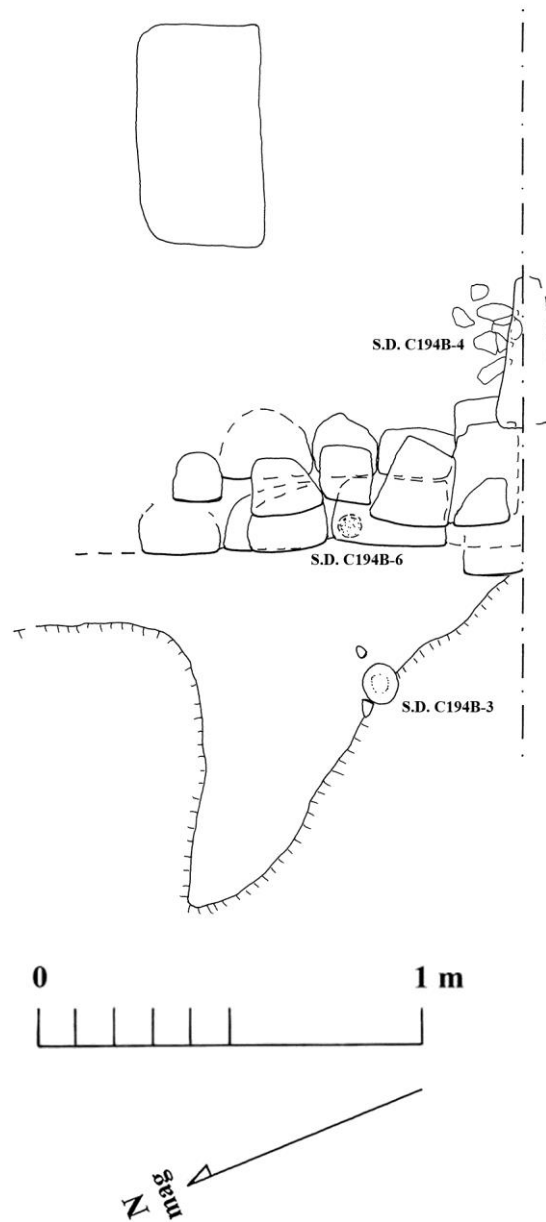


Figure 71: Detailed plan showing location of S.D. C194B-3, S.D. C194B-4; and S.D. C194B-6.

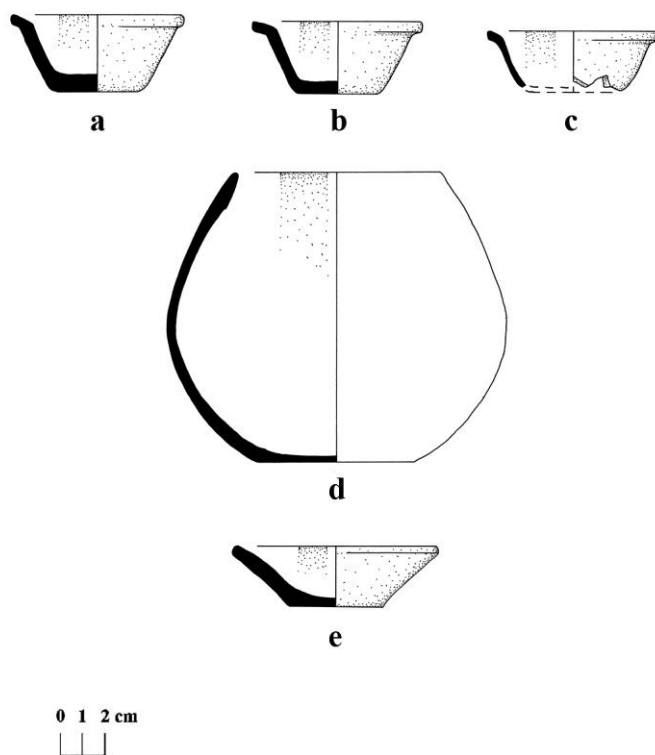


Figure 72: Cache vessels associated with the front of Structure L19: a., b., c., e. Ceiba Unslipped (a.-c. from S.D. C194C-3; e. from S.D. C194B-6); d. Altar Orange (from S.D. C194B-4).

Caracol S.D. C194B-5



Figure 73: Plans 1 and 2 of S.D. C194B-5.

Caracol S.D. C194B-5



Figure 74: Plans 3 and 4 of S.D. C194B-5.

Caracol S.D. C194B-5

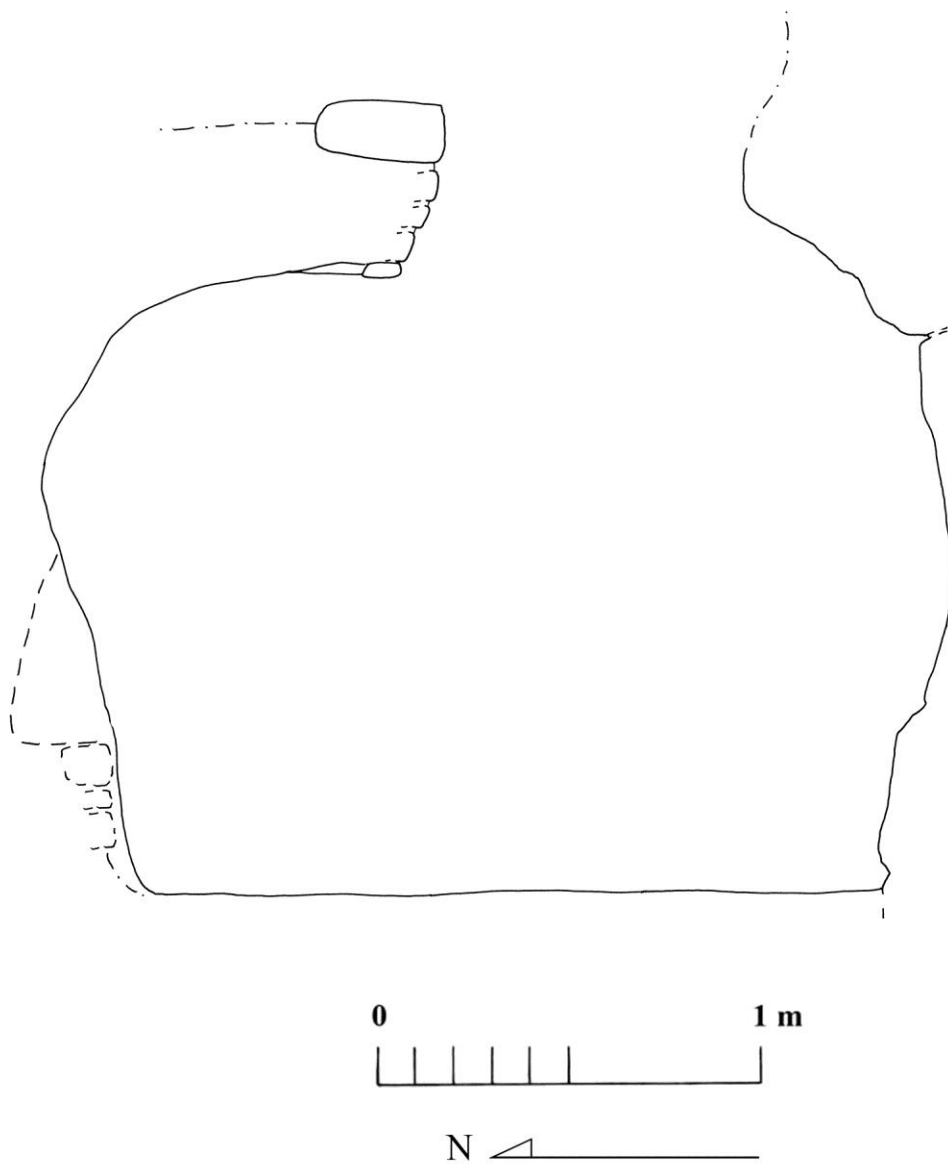


Figure 75: Center cross-section of S.D. C194B-5, looking north.

Caracol S.D. C194B-5

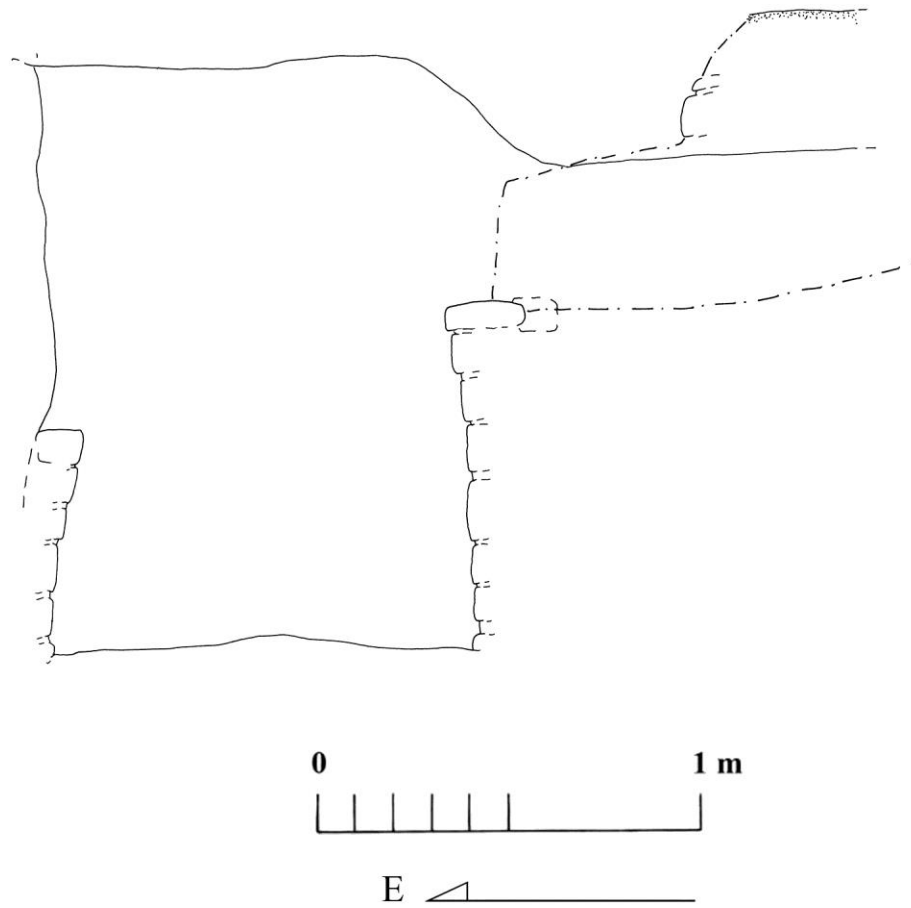


figure 76: Detailed cross-section of S.D. C194B-5 looking south.

Caracol Structure L19
Operation C194B

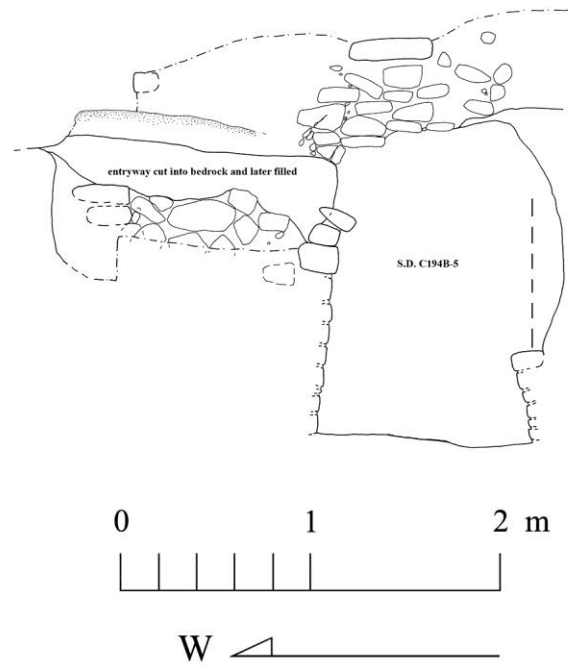


Figure 77: North-south cross-section of S.D. C194B-5.

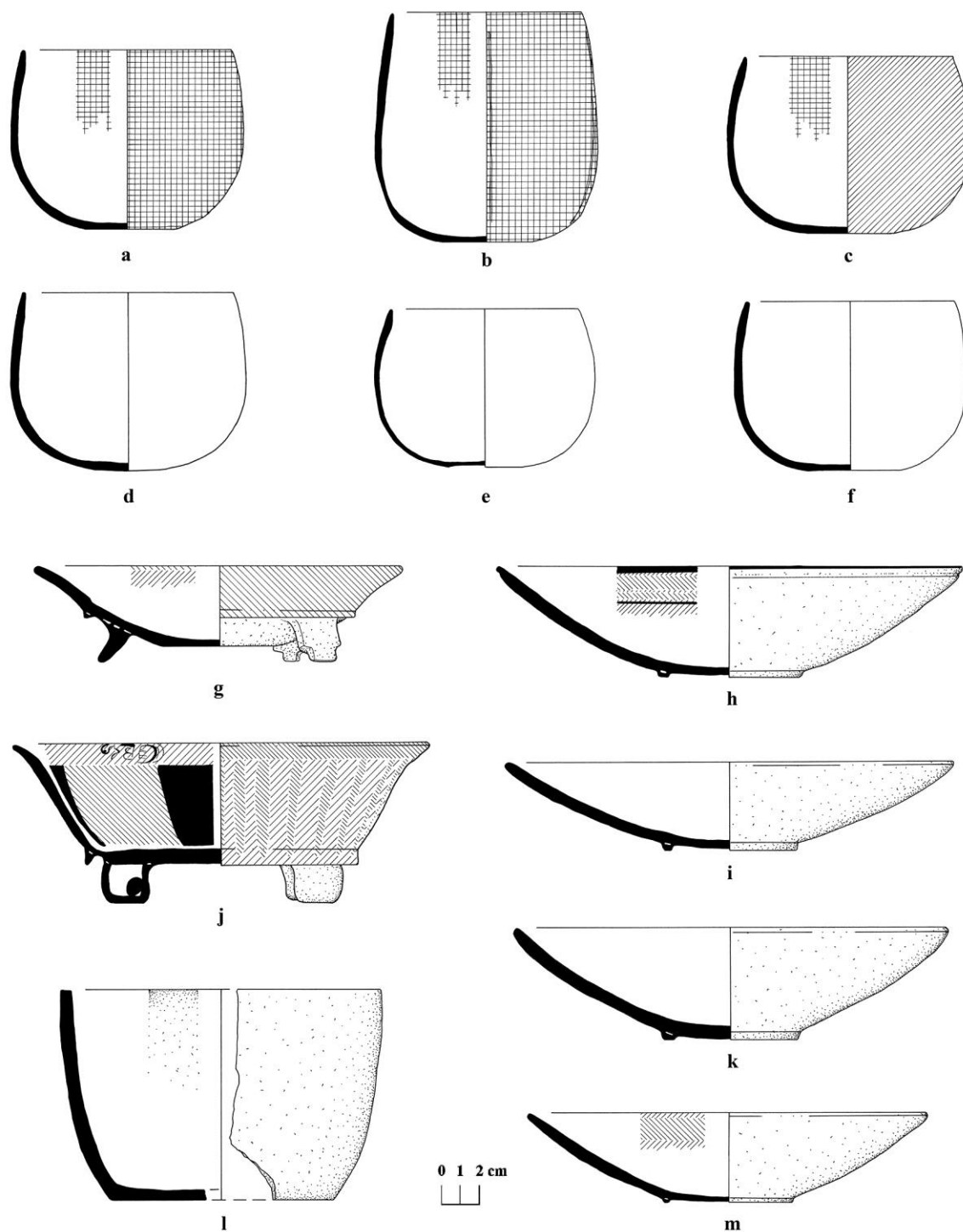


Figure 78: Ceramic vessels associated with S.D. C194B-5: a. Molino Black; b. Fluted related to Molino Black; c. Veracal Orange; d.-f. eroded Molino Black; g. possibly Desquite Red-on-Orange; h., i., k., m. Machete Orange Polychrome; j. Jama Red-Polychrome; l., o.-r. Valentin Unslipped; n. Pajarito Orange-Polychrome.

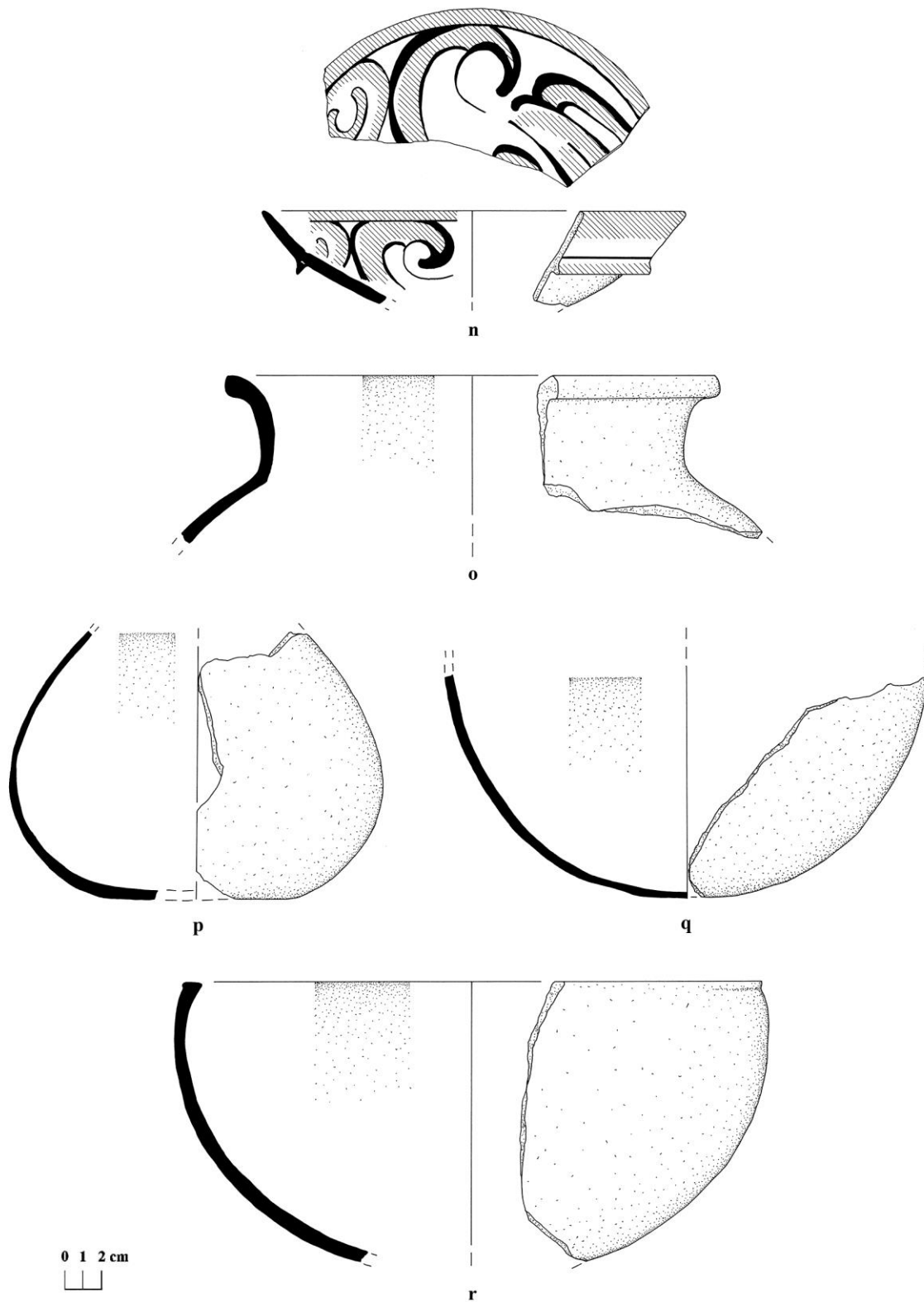


Figure 78: Ceramic vessels associated with S.D. C194B-5: a. Molino Black; b. Fluted related to Molino Black; c. Veracal Orange; d.-f. eroded Molino Black; g. possibly Desquite Red-on-Orange; h., i., k., m. Machete Orange Polychrome; j. Jama Red-Polychrome; l., o.-r. Valentin Unslipped; n. Pajarito Orange-Polychrome.



Figure 79

Photograph of jewelry from S.D. C194B-5, showing in situ materials (upper), jadeite earflares (middle left), jadeite beads (middle right), shell beads (lower left), and spondylus beads (lower right).

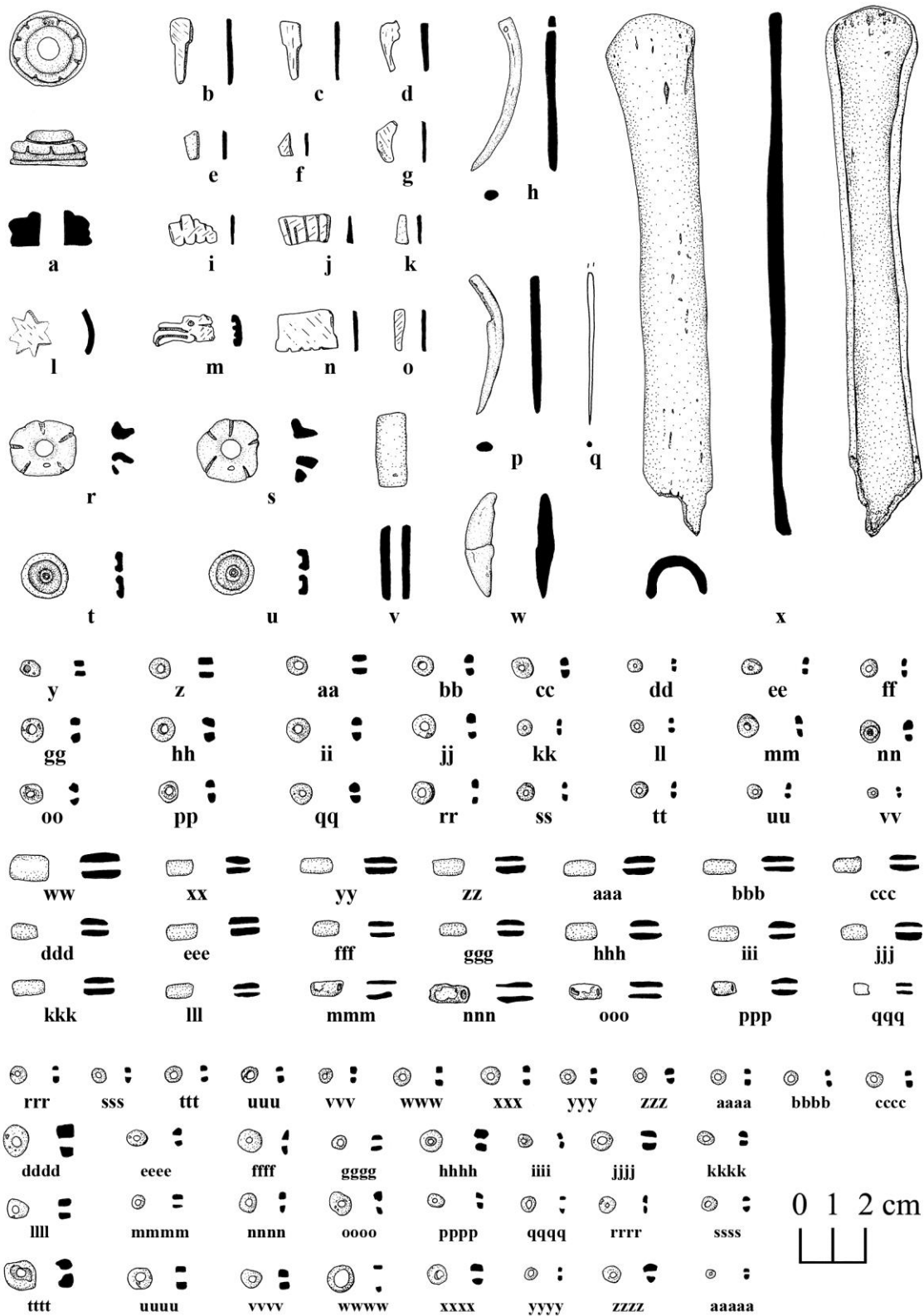


Figure 80:

Artifactual materials from S.D. C194B-5: a. limestone spindle whorl; b.-g., i.-k., m.-o. worked and modeled shell; h., p. drilled faunal teeth; q. worked bone needle; r.-u. jadeite earflares; v. tubular bone bead; animal canine; x. worked bone scoop; y. hematite bead; z.-vv. Jadeite beads; ww.-qqq. tubular shell beads; rrr.-aaaaa. shell beads.

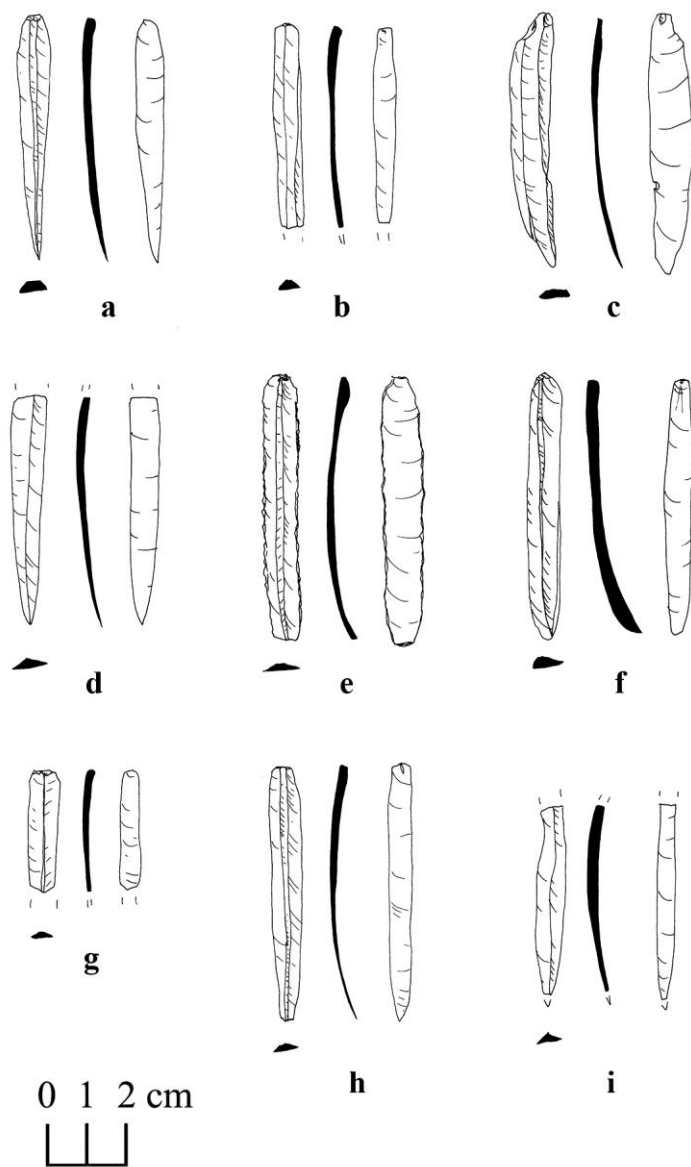


Figure 81: Obsidian lancets from S.D. C194B-5 (some missing tips).

Caracol Structure L19 **S.D.s 7, 8, 9, and 10**

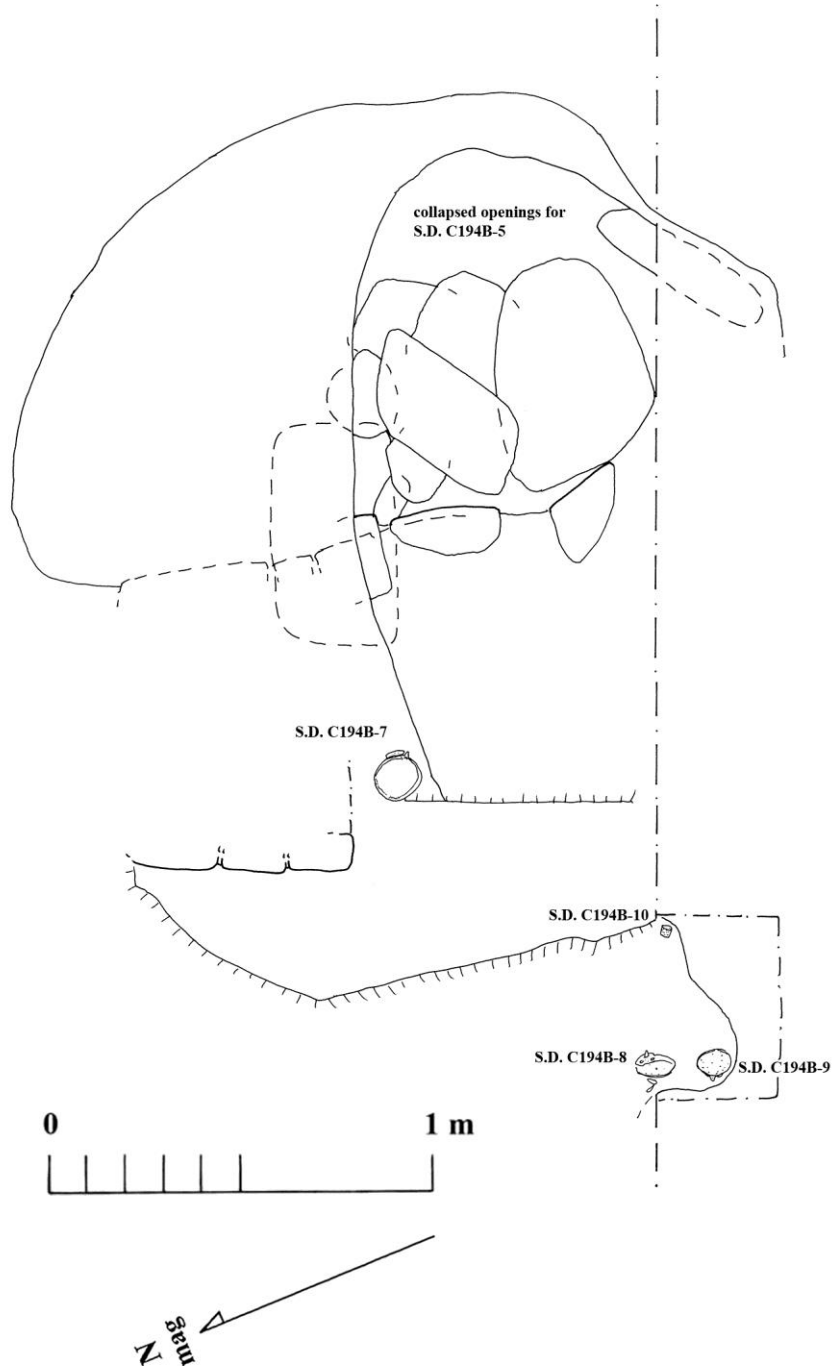


Figure 82: Detailed plan showing the collapsed openings for S.D. C194B-5 and the locations of S.D.s C194B-7, C194B-8, C194B-9, and C194B-10.

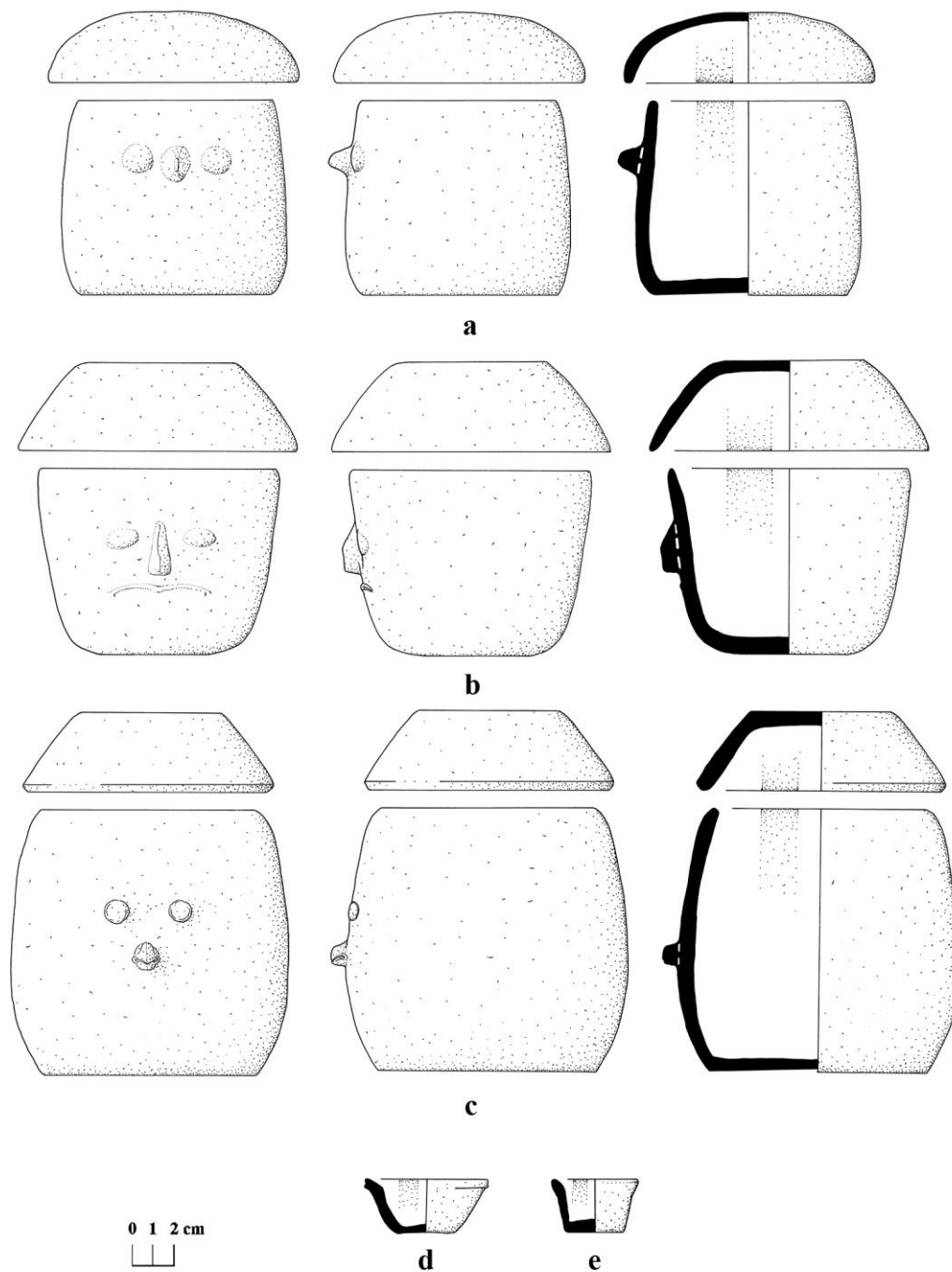


Figure 83: Cache vessels from S.D. C194B-7 (b), C194B-8 (c), C194B-9 (a), and C194B-10 (d., e.); a.-c. Hebe Modeled; d., e. Ceiba Unslipped.

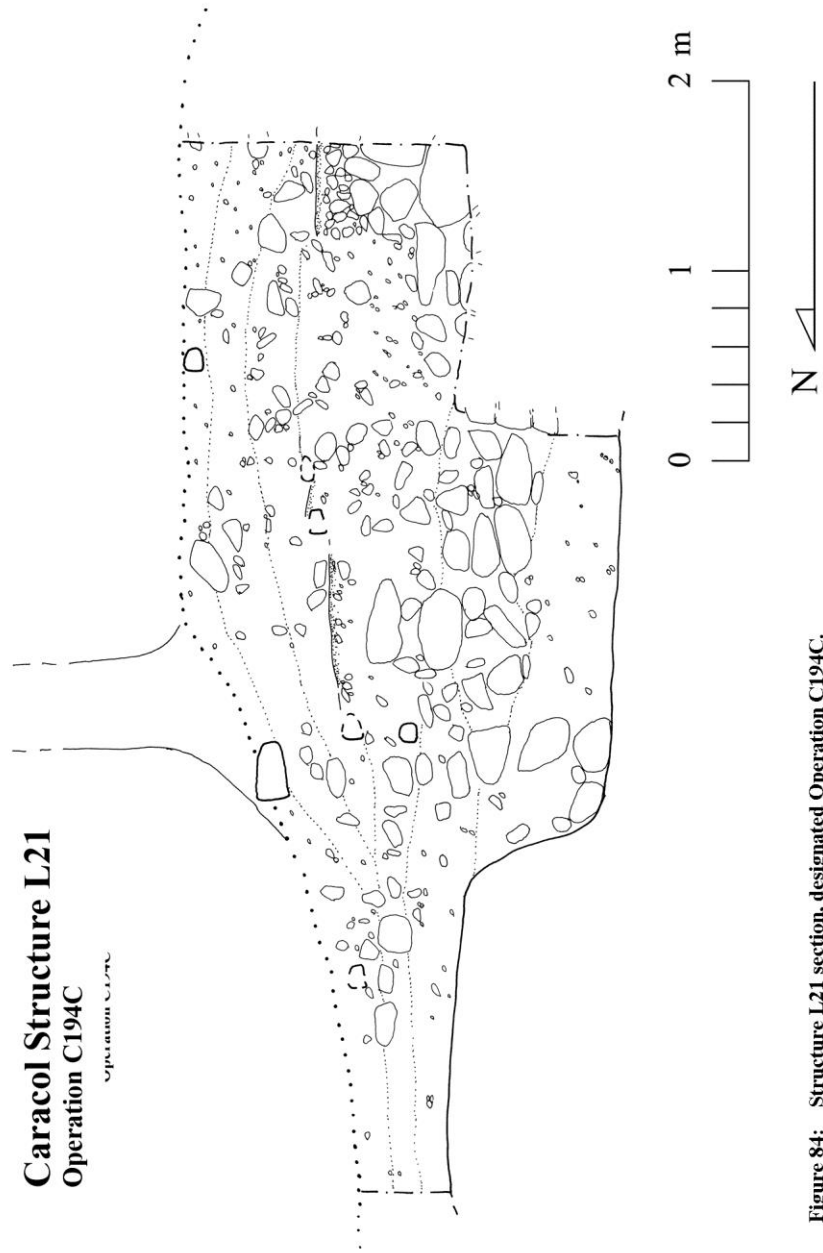


Figure 84: Structure L21 section, designated Operation C194C.

Caracol Structure L21 **Operation C194C**

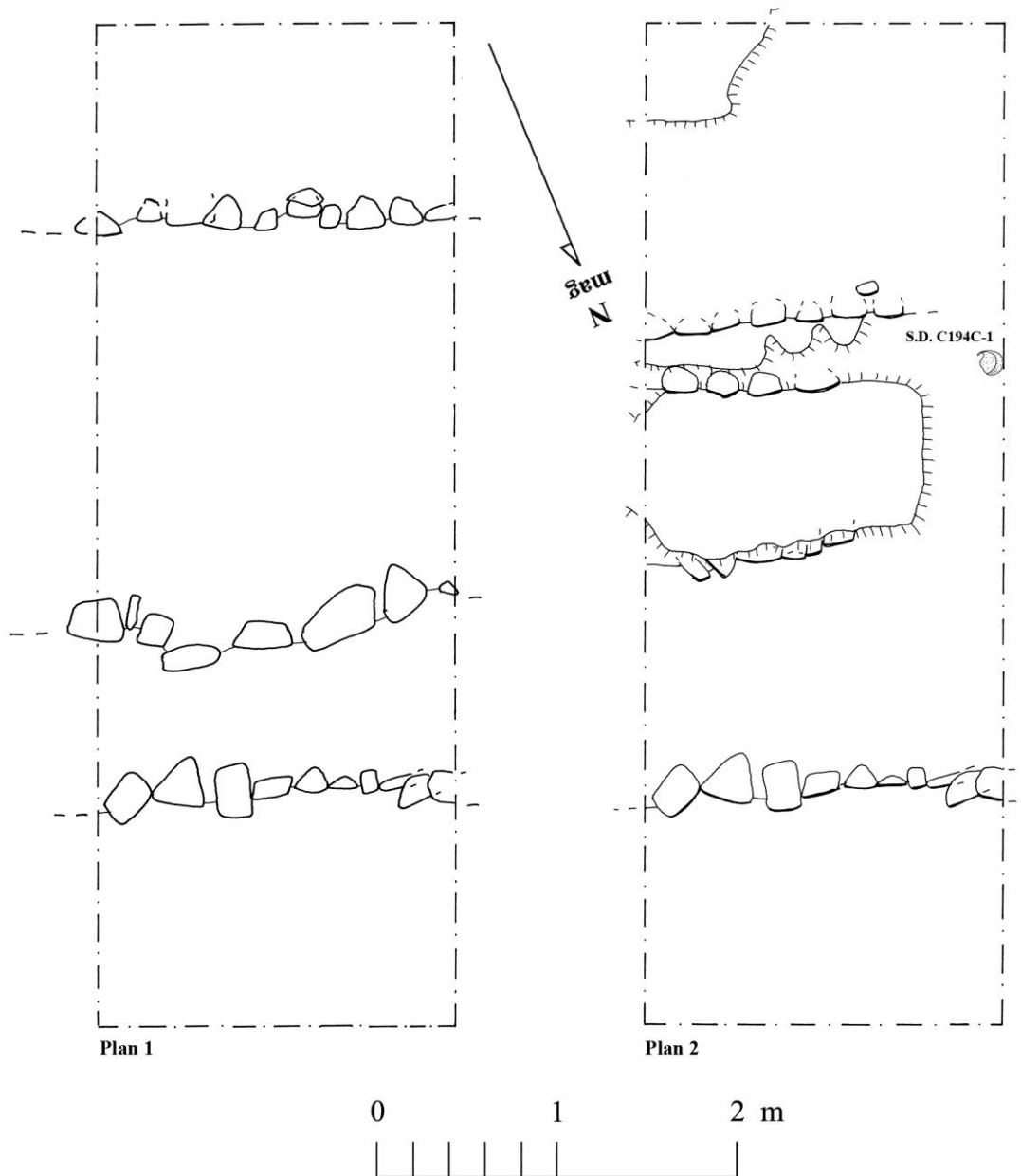


Figure 85: Upper plans of architectural features and the location of S.D. C194C-1 in Operation C194C.

Caracol Structure L21 **Operation C194C**

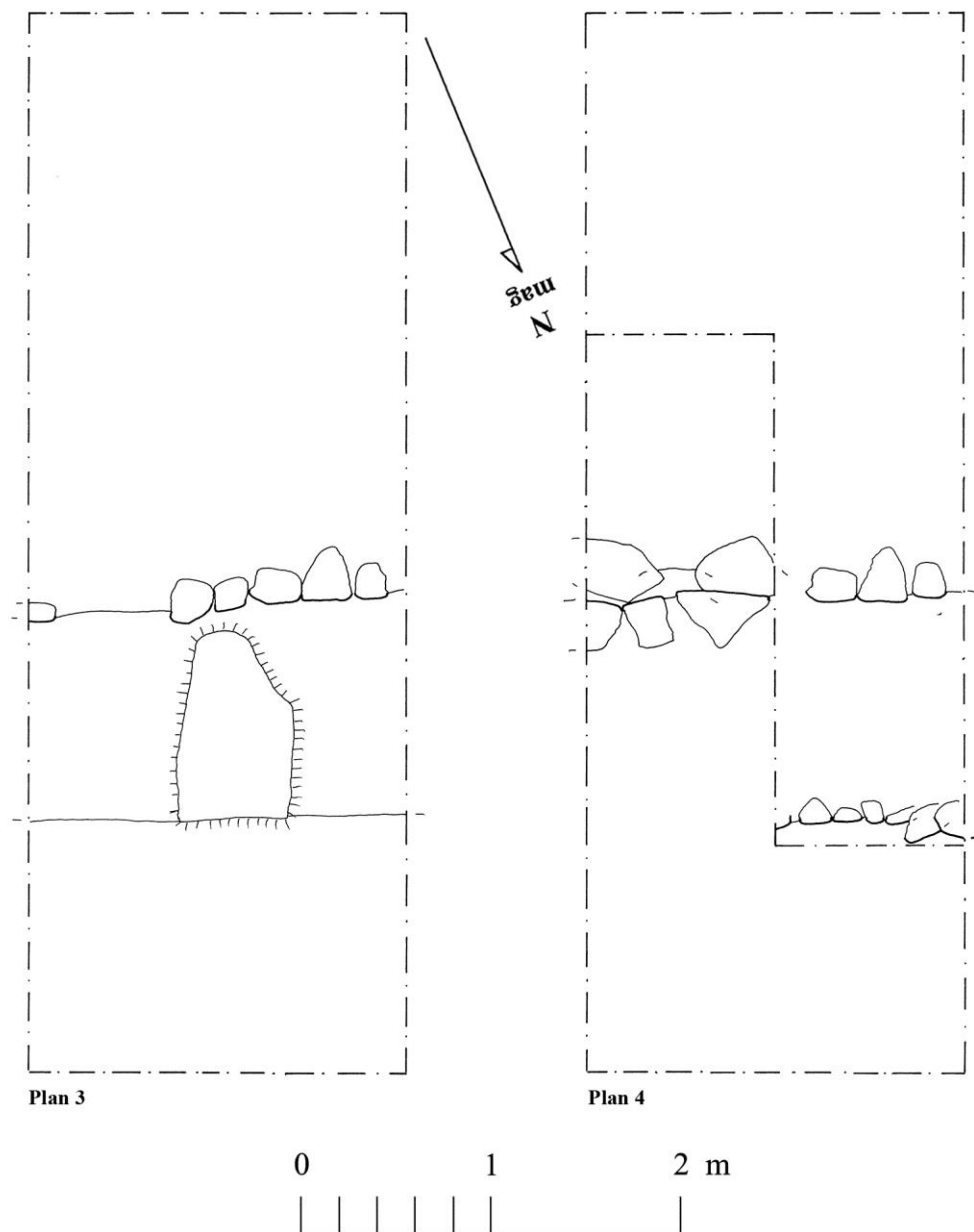


Figure 86: Lower plans of architectural features associated with S.D. C194C.

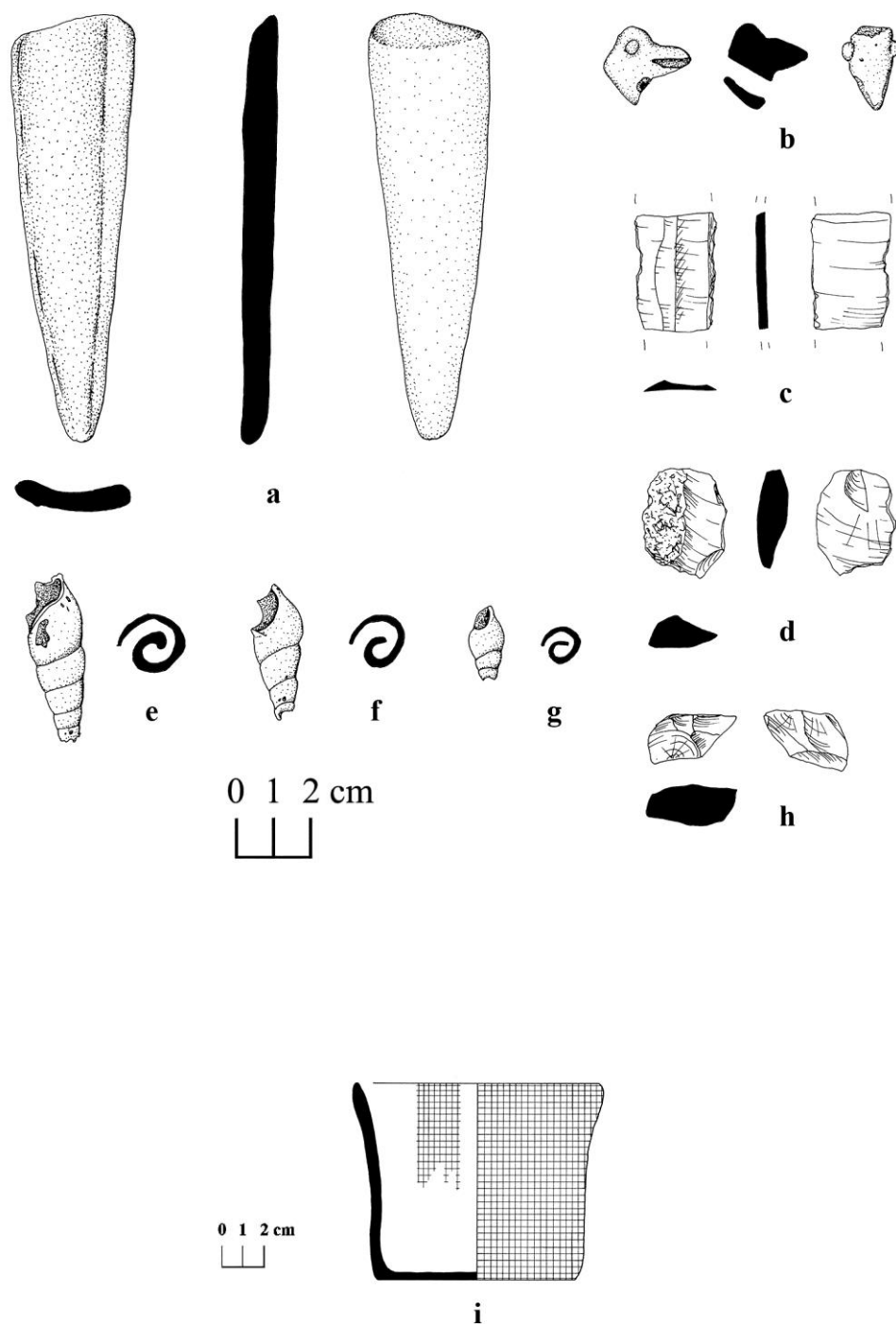


Figure 87: Artifactual materials associated with Operation C194C: a. worked river cobble; b. pottery bird head; c., d., h. chert; e.-g. shells; i. pottery vessel (possibly Tialipa Brown from S.D. C194C-1).

Caracol Structure L17
Operation C194D

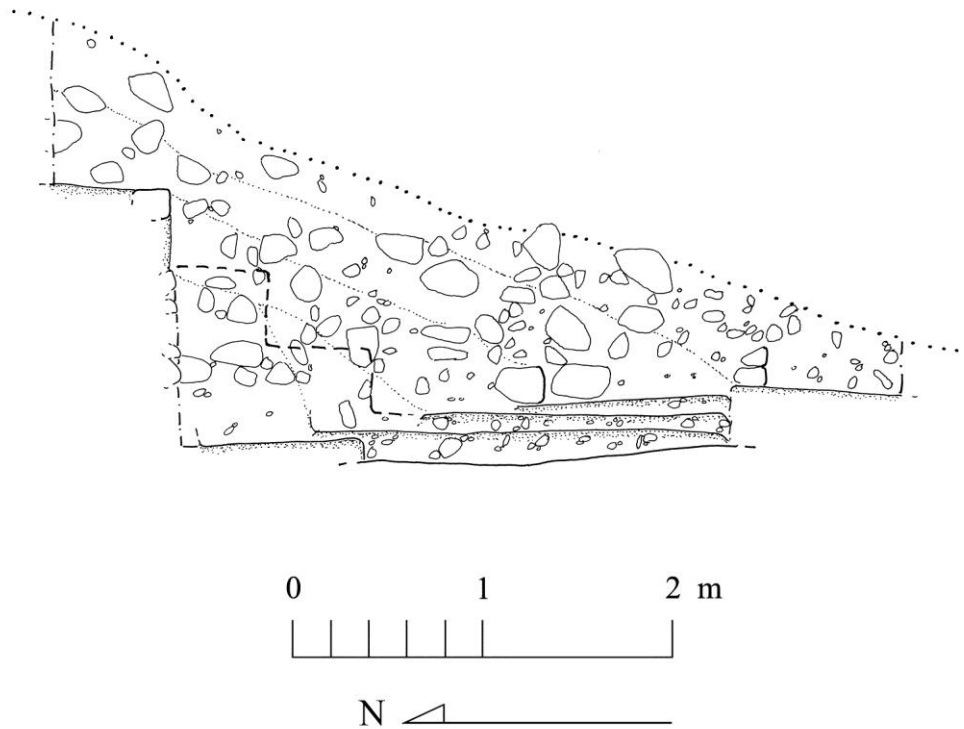


Figure 88: Structure L17 section, designated Operation C194D.

Caracol Structure L17
Operation C194D

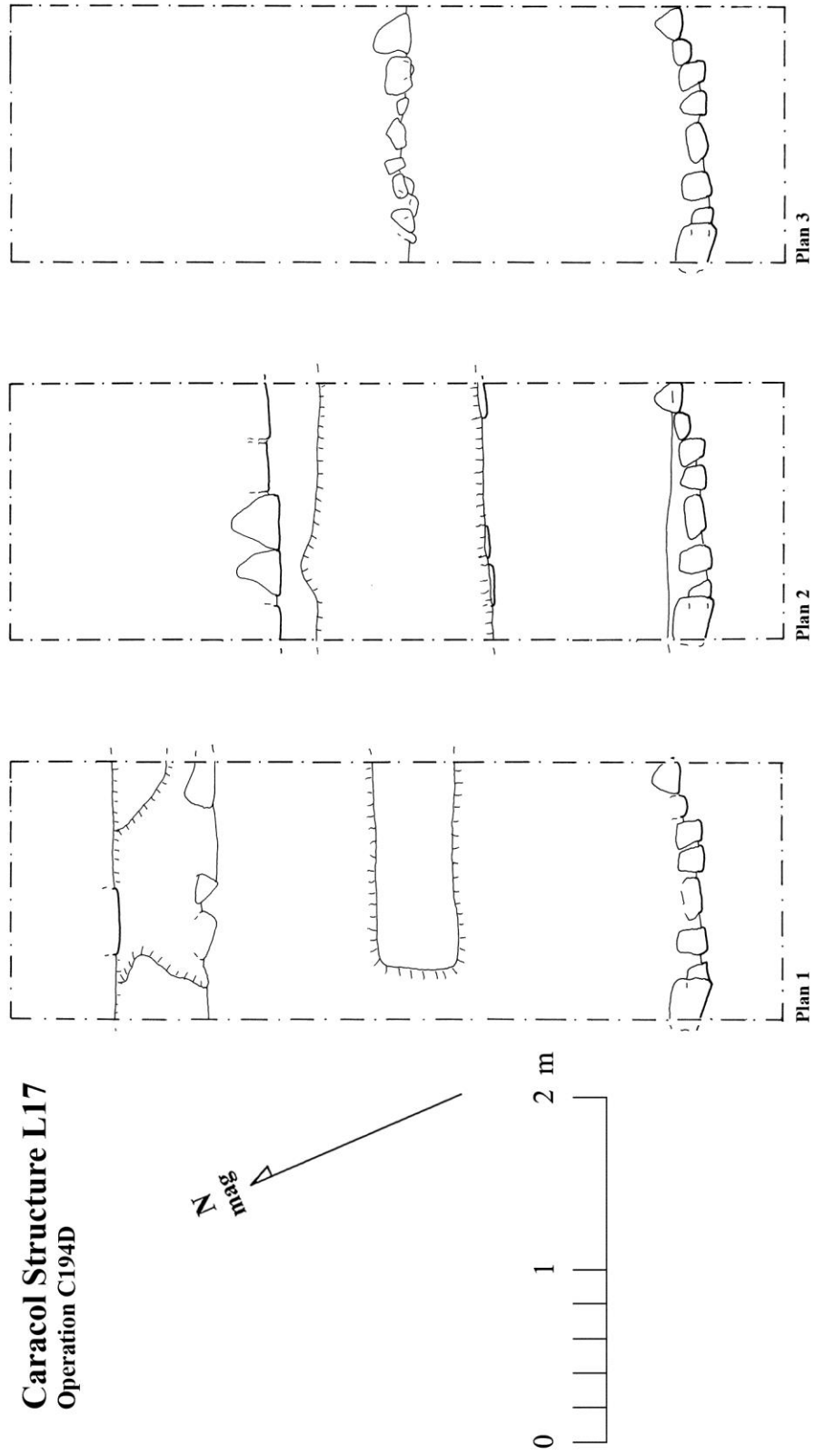


Figure 89: Upper plans of architectural features recovered in Operation C194D.

Caracol Structure L17
Operation C194D

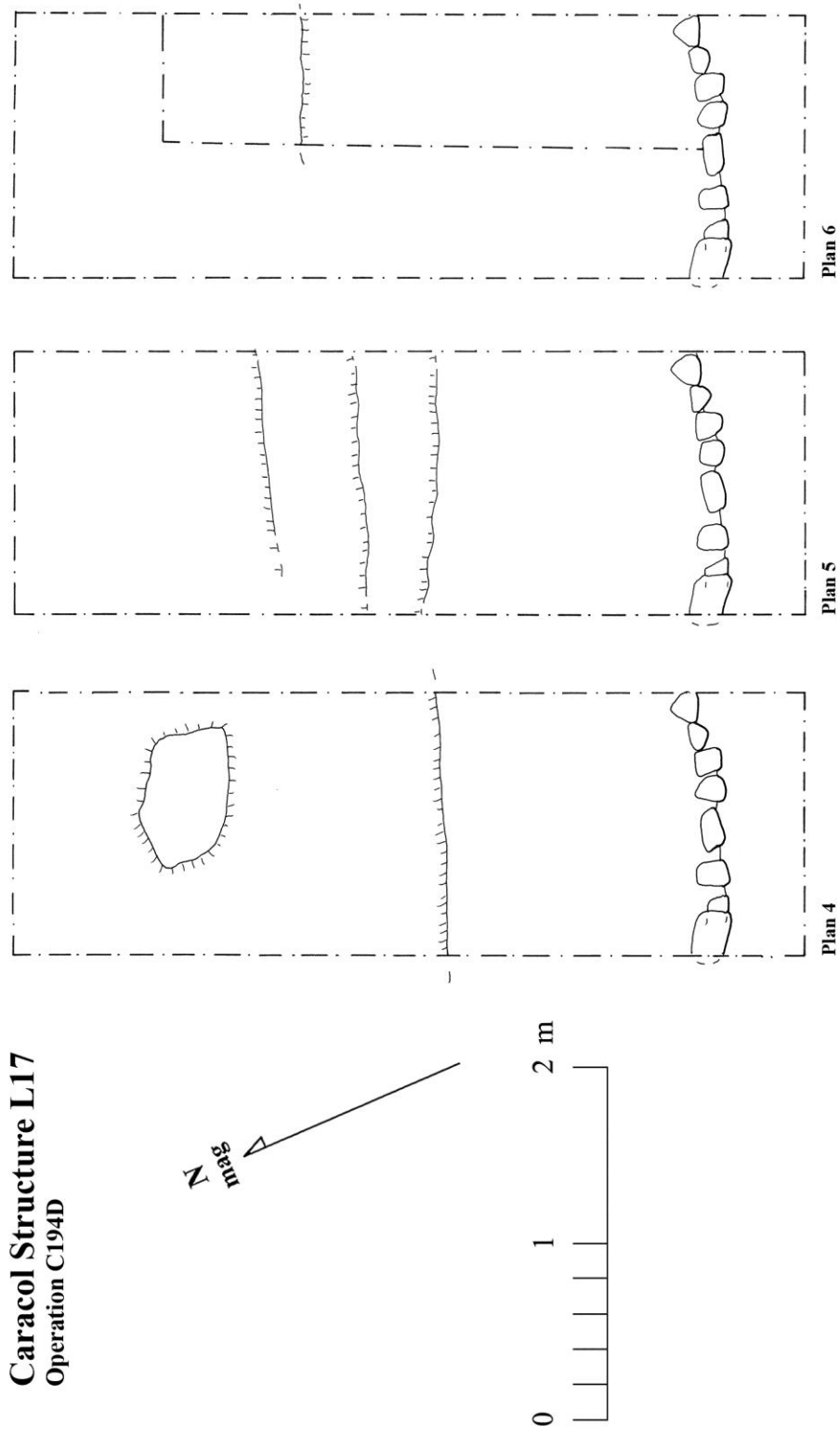


Figure 90: Lower plans of architectural features recovered in Operation C194D.

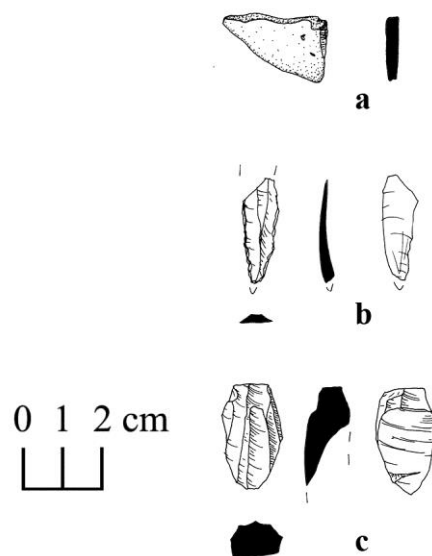


Figure 91: Artifactual materials associated with Operation C194D: a. shell fragment; b., c. chert.

Pan

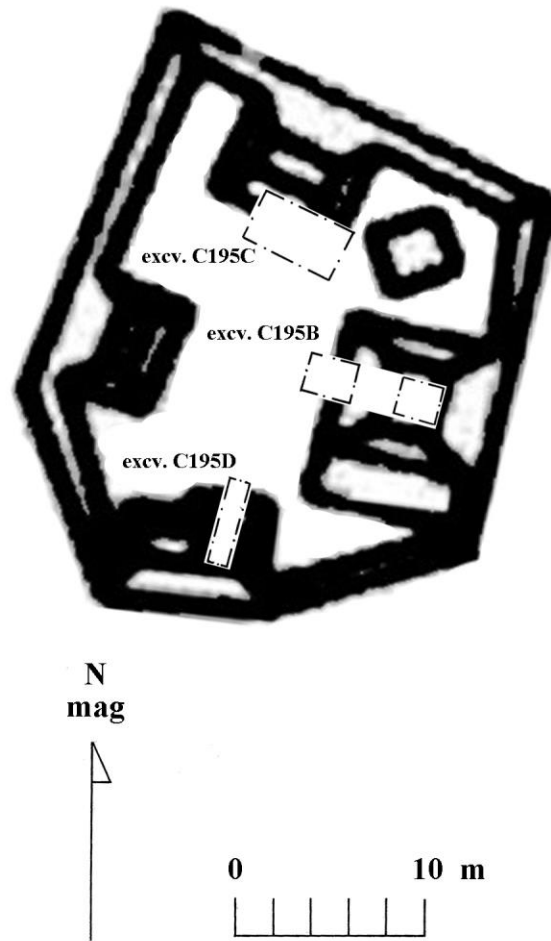


Figure 92: Plan of Pan residential group, showing the locations of Operations C195B, C195C, and C195D.



Figure 93: Photographs of Operation C195C with Operation C195B in background (upper) and of collapsed chamber at the rear of Operation C195B with in situ vessel (lower).



Figure 94: Photograph of the front of Operation C195B showing bedrock pit for S.D. C195B-4 in foreground.

Caracol Structure L26
Operation C195B

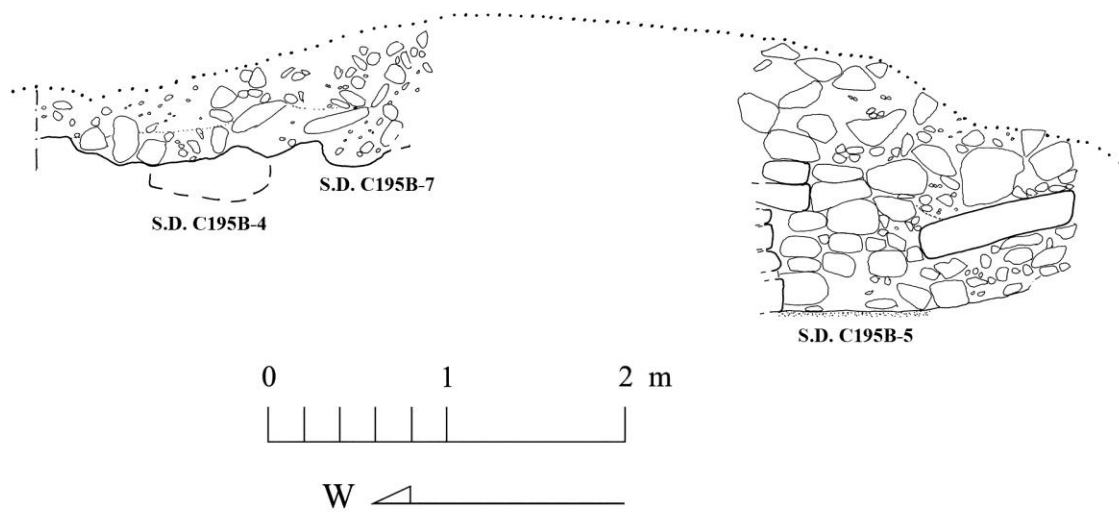


Figure 95: Caracol Structure L26 section, designated Operation C195B.

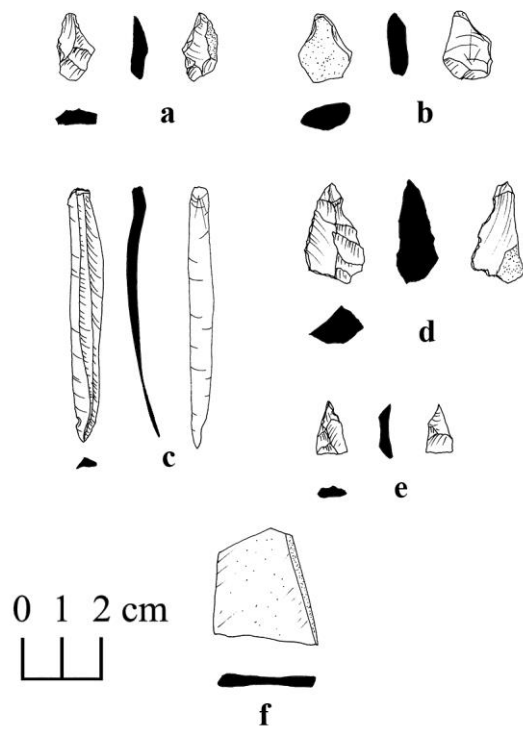


Figure 96: Artifactual materials associated with Operation C195B: a., b., d.-f. chert; c. obsidian lance.

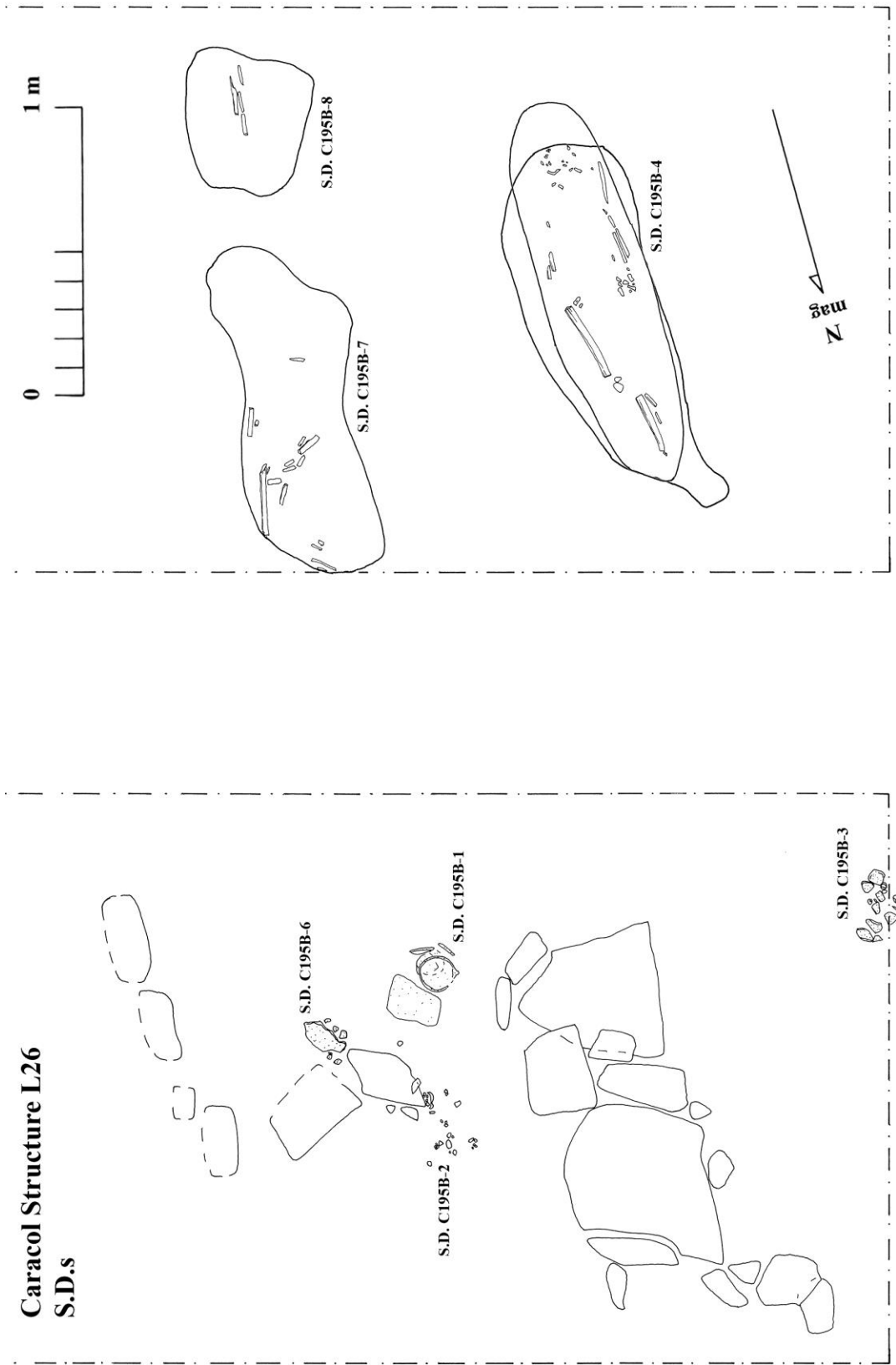


Figure 97: Detailed plans of western part of Operation C195B showing locations of S.D. C195B-1, C195B-2, C195B-3, C195B-4, C195B-6, C195B-7, and C195B-8.

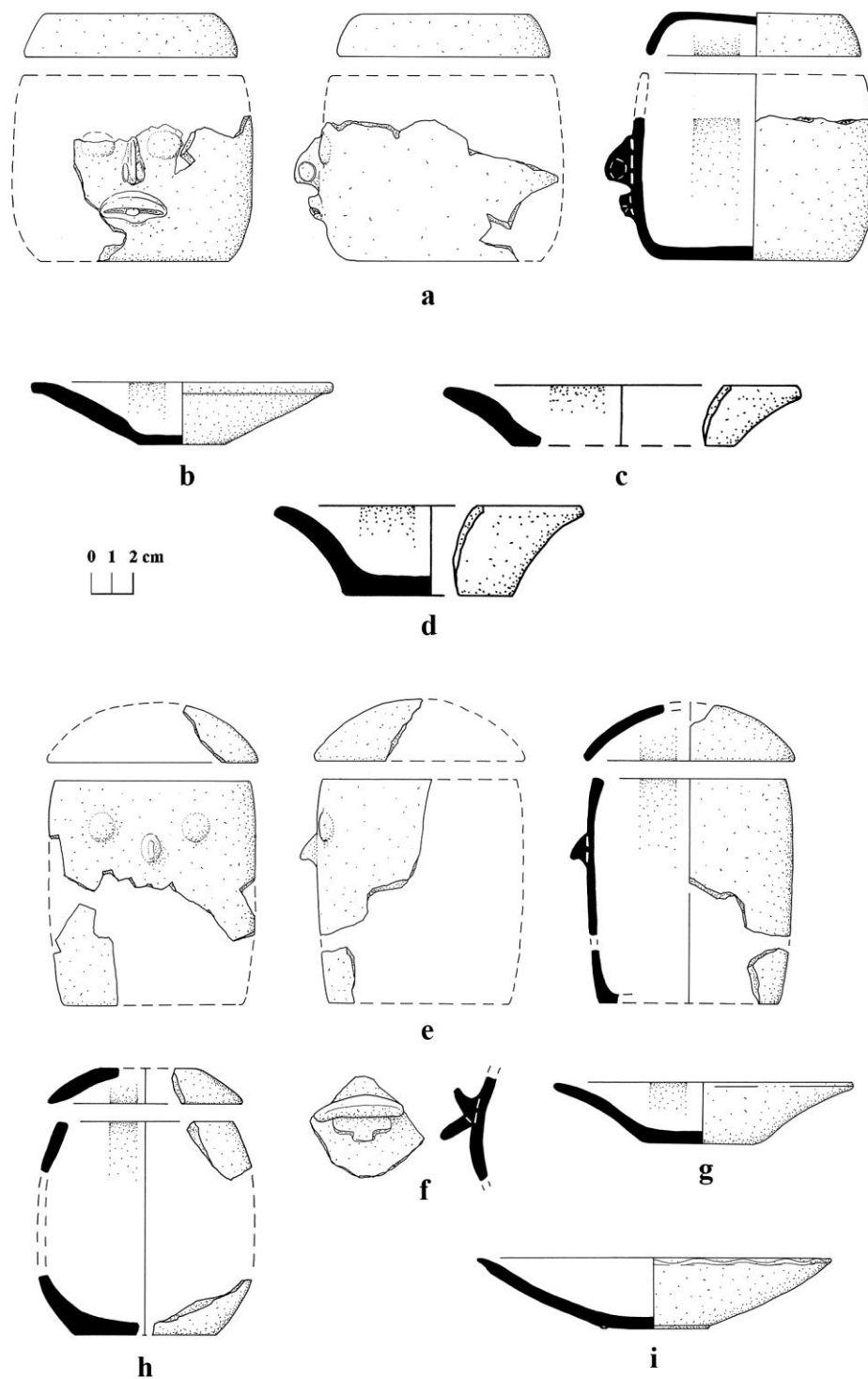


Figure 98: Ceramic vessels associated with S.D.s from Operation C195B: a., e., f., h. Hebe Modeled (a. from S.D.C195B-1 e., f., h. from S. D. C195B-3) b.- d., g. Ceiba Unslipped (b. from S.D. C195B-1; c., d. from S.D. C195B-2; g. from S.D. C195B-6);. i. eroded Tialipa Brown Fluted (from S.D. C195B-5).

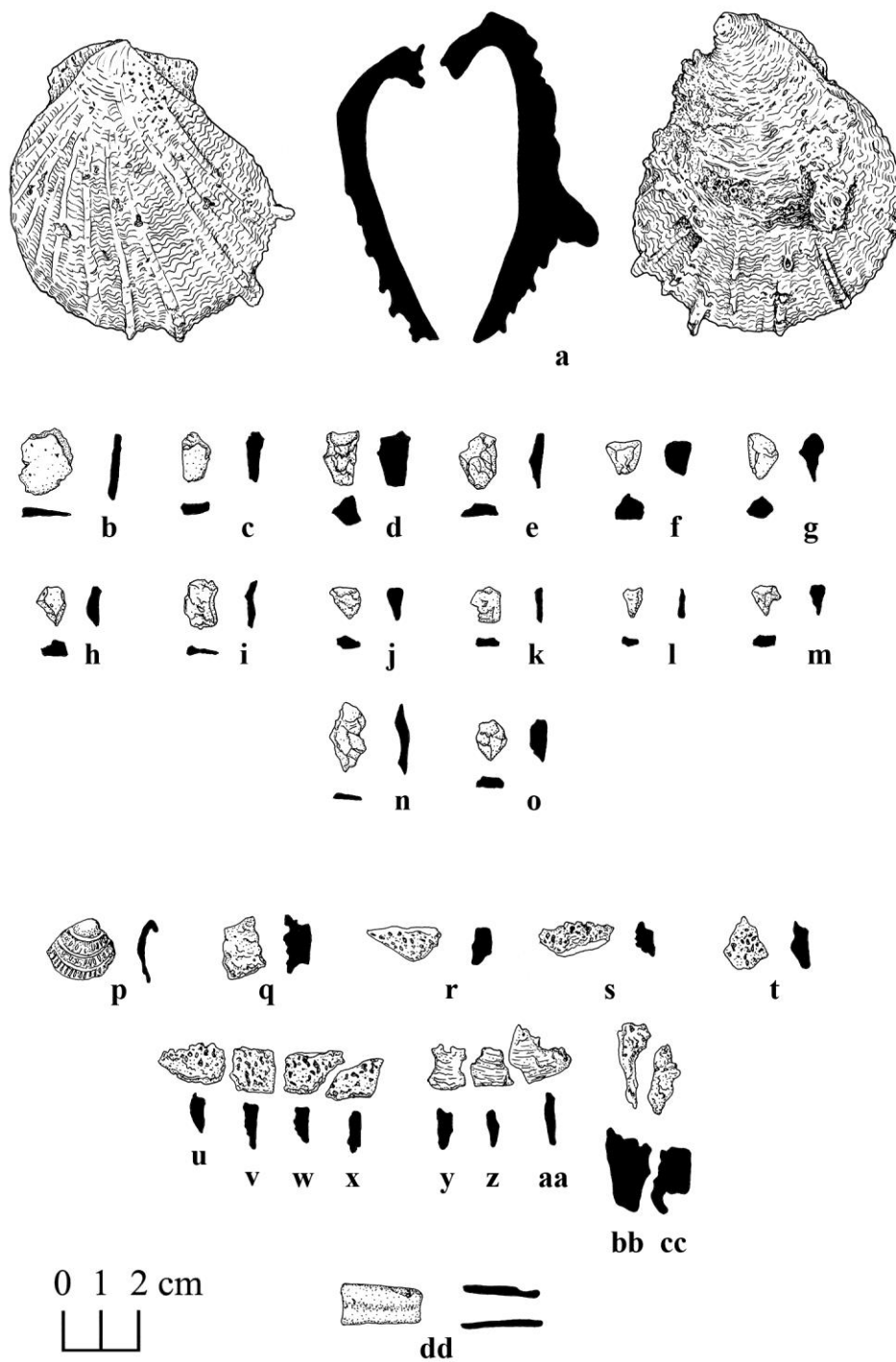


Figure 99: Artifactual materials associated with S.D.s from Operation C195B: a. spondylus shells (S.D. C195B-1); b.-o. jadeite chips (S.D. C195B-1); p. shell (S.D. C195B-2); q.-cc. spondylus fragments (S.D. C195B-2); dd. tubular bone bead (S.D. C195B-8).

Caracol Structure L26
S.D. C195B-5

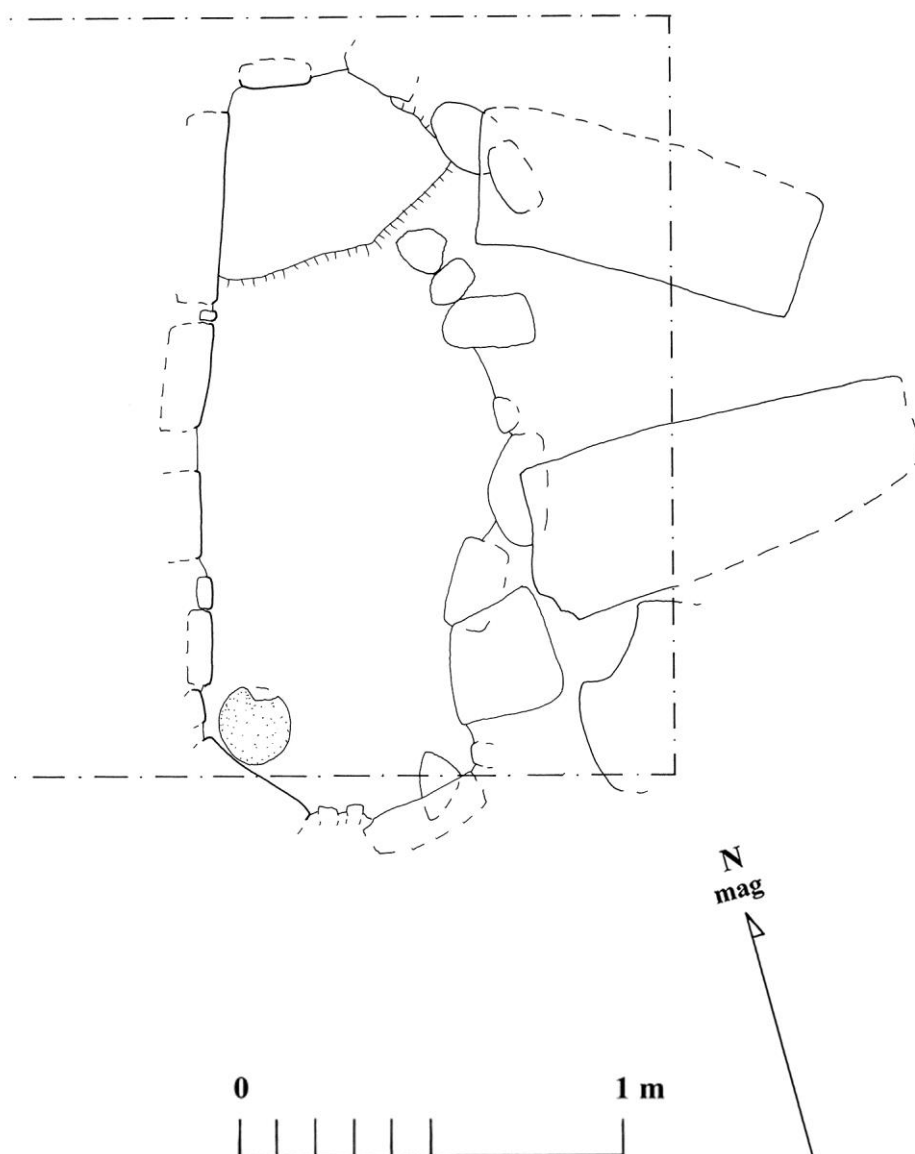


Figure 100: Plan of S.D. C195B-5.

Caracol Structure L26
S.D. C195B-5

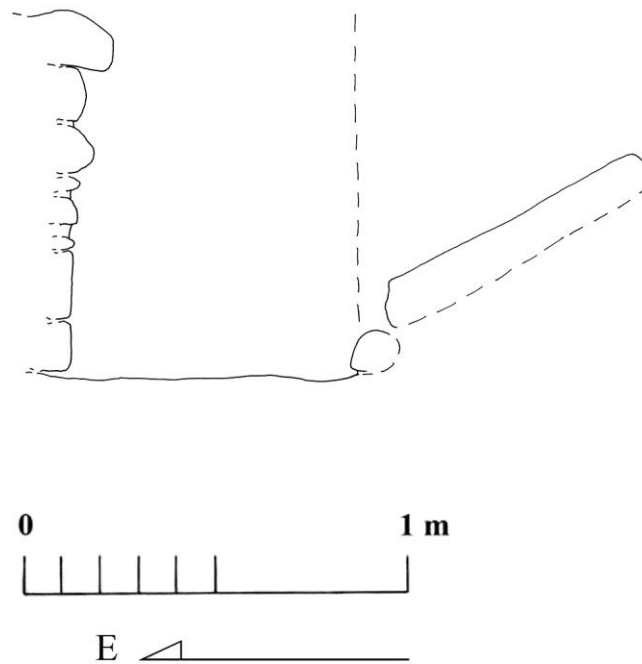


Figure 101: East-west cross-section through S.D. C195B-5.

Caracol Structure L24
Operation C195C

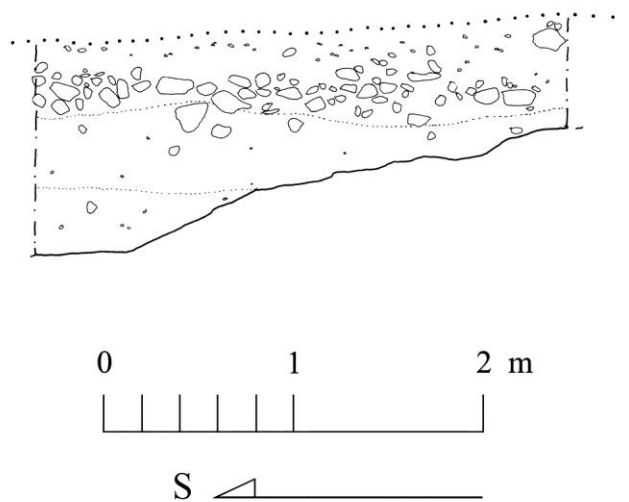


Figure 102: Structure L24 section of frontal terrace, designated Operation C195C.

Caracol Structure L21
Operation C195C

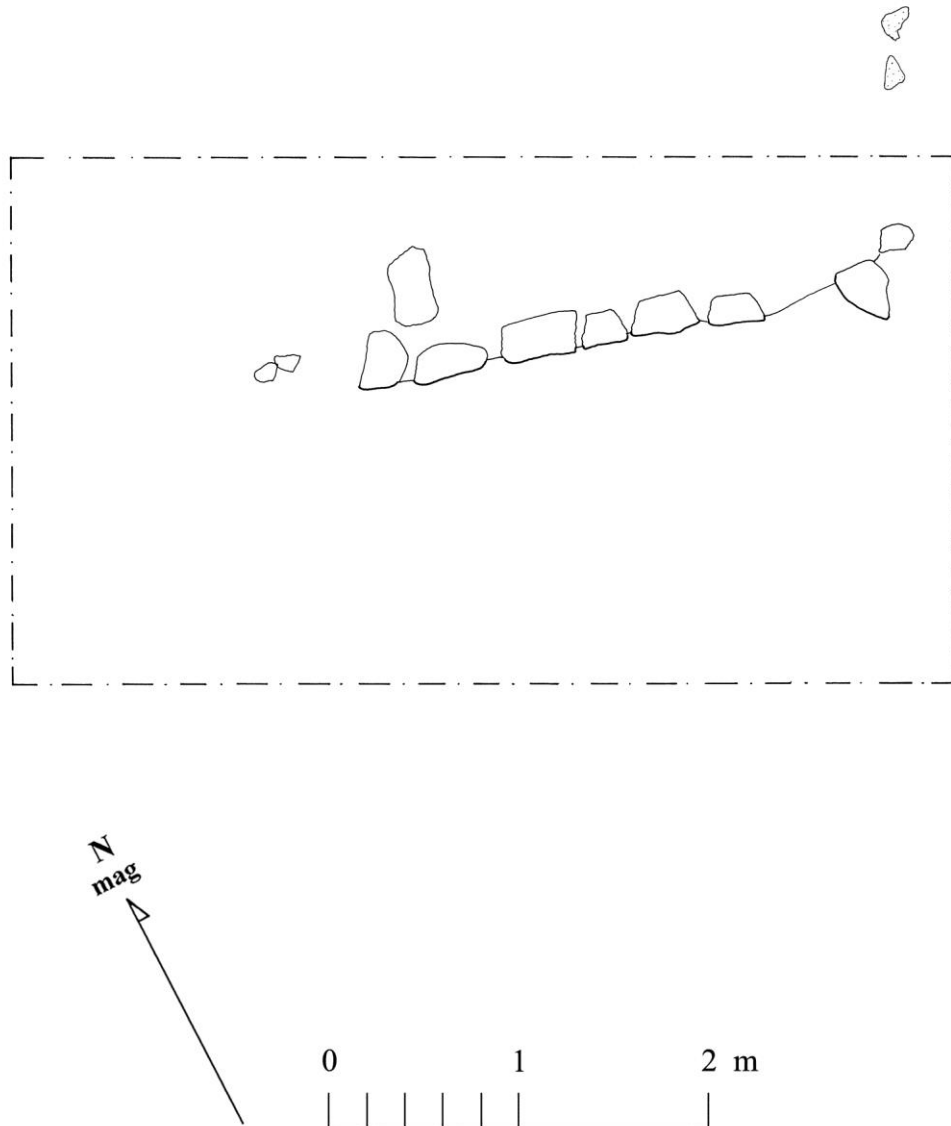


Figure 103: Plan of Operation C195C, showing extant of recovered front terrace.

Caracol Structure L24
Operation C195C
elevation

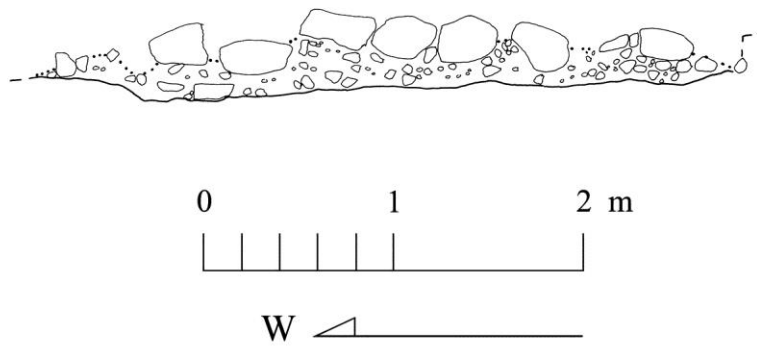


Figure 104: Elevation of front terrace facing for Structure L24.

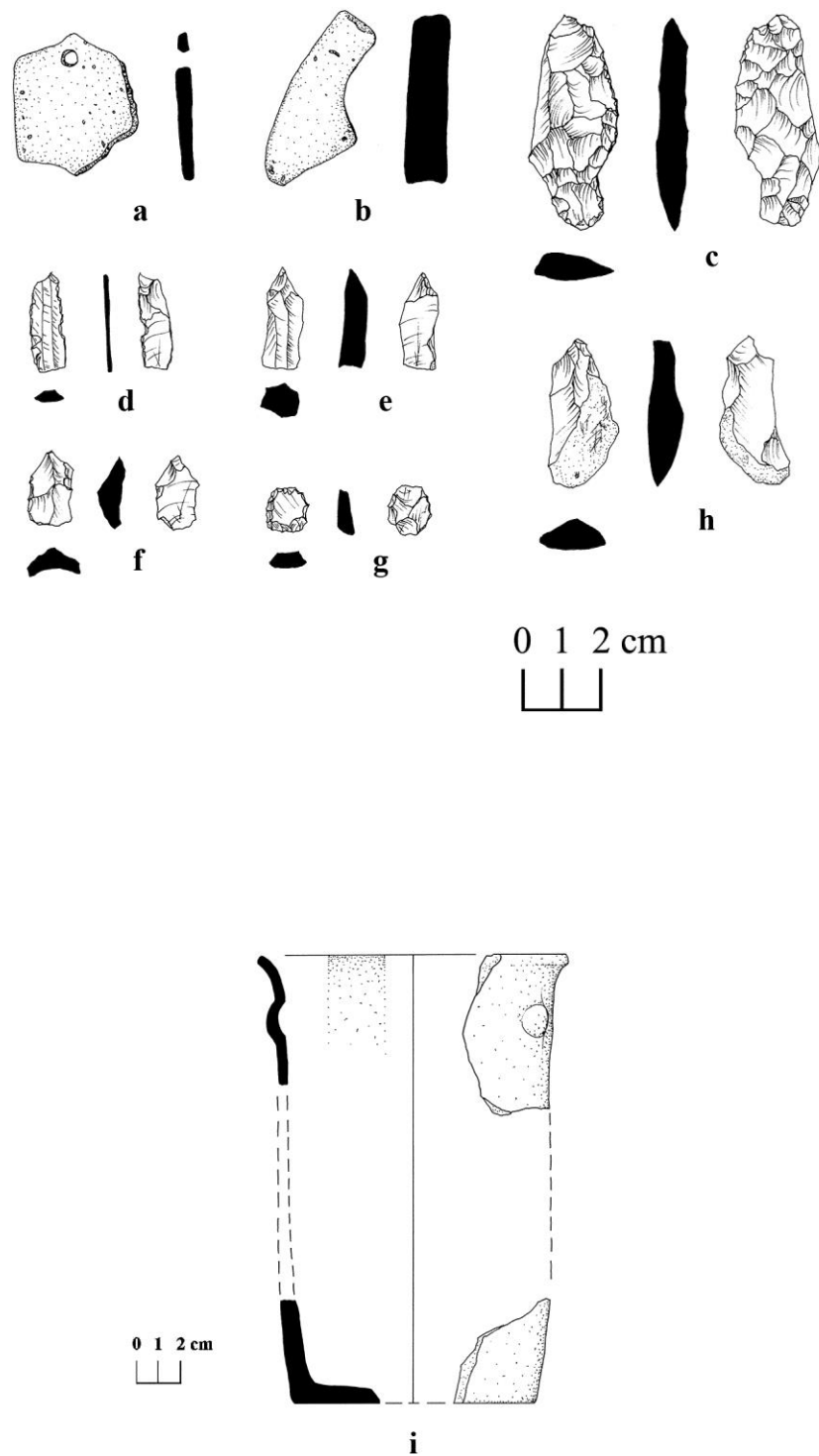


Figure 105: Artifactual materials associated with Operation C195C: a. drilled sherd; b. modeled ceramic; c., e.-h. chert; d. fragmentary obsidian blade; i. ceramic vessel, possibly Pedregal Modeled.

Caracol Structure L28
Operation C195D

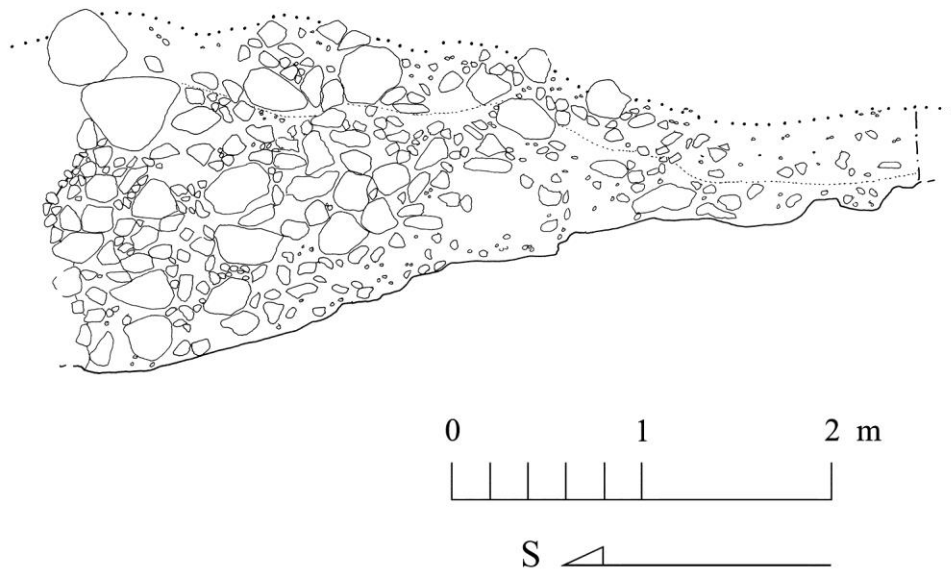


Figure 106: Caracol Structure L28 section, designated Operation C195D.

Caracol Structure L21
Operation C195D

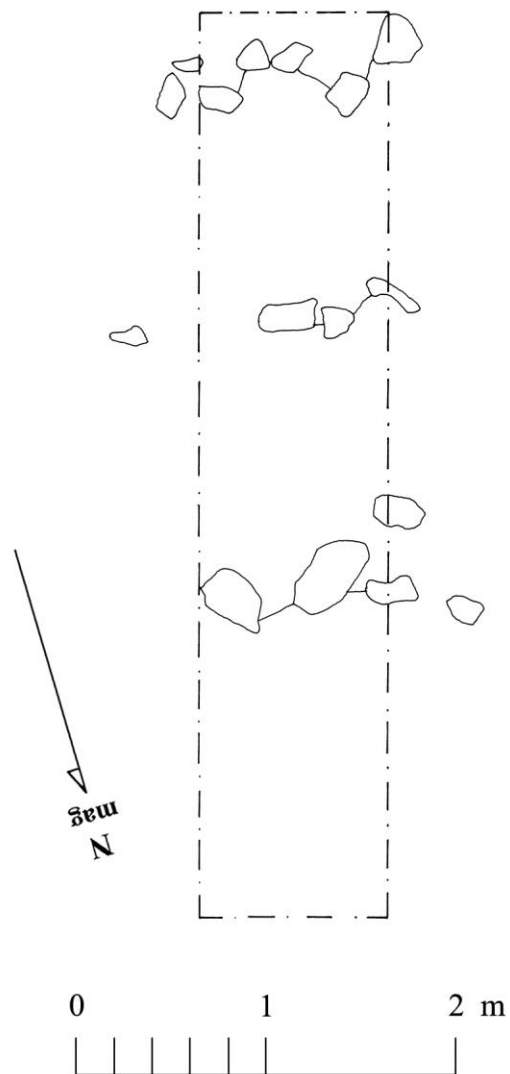


Figure 107: Plan of potential architectural features encountered in Operation C195D.

Galletas

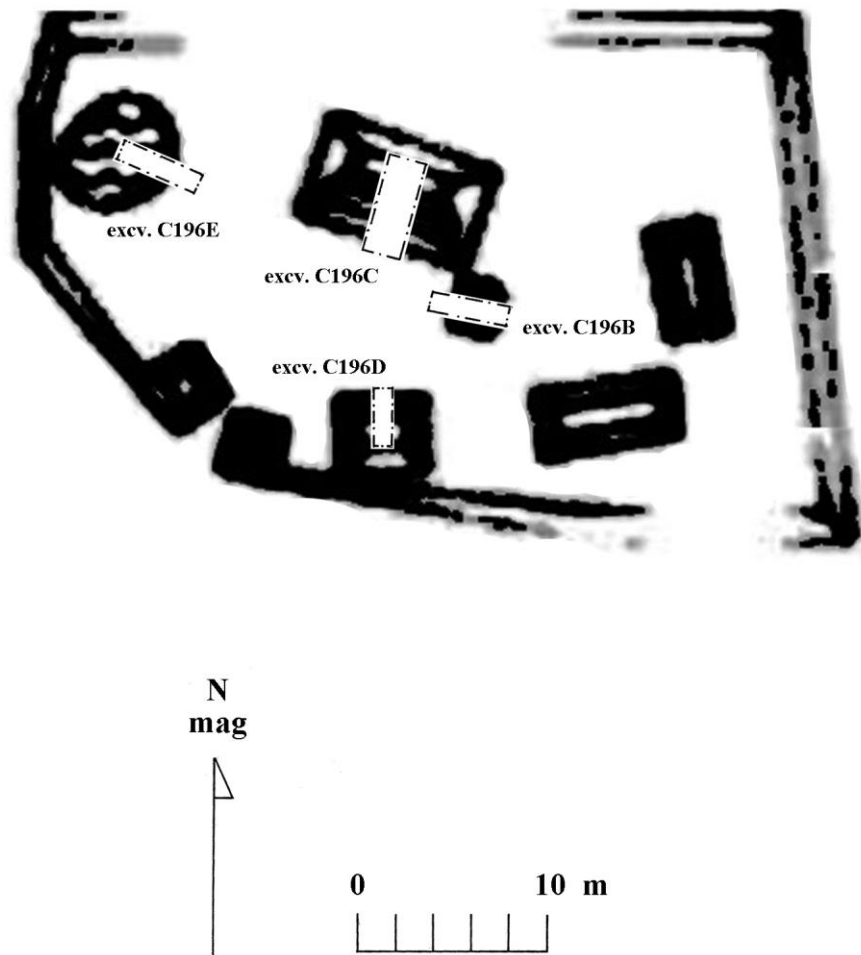


Figure 108: Plan of Galletas residential group, showing the locations of Operations C196B, C196C, C196D, and C196E.



Figure 109: Photographs of excavations in Galletas: Structure L39 and Operation C196C (upper); Structure L40 and S.D. C196B-1 in Operation C196B (lower).

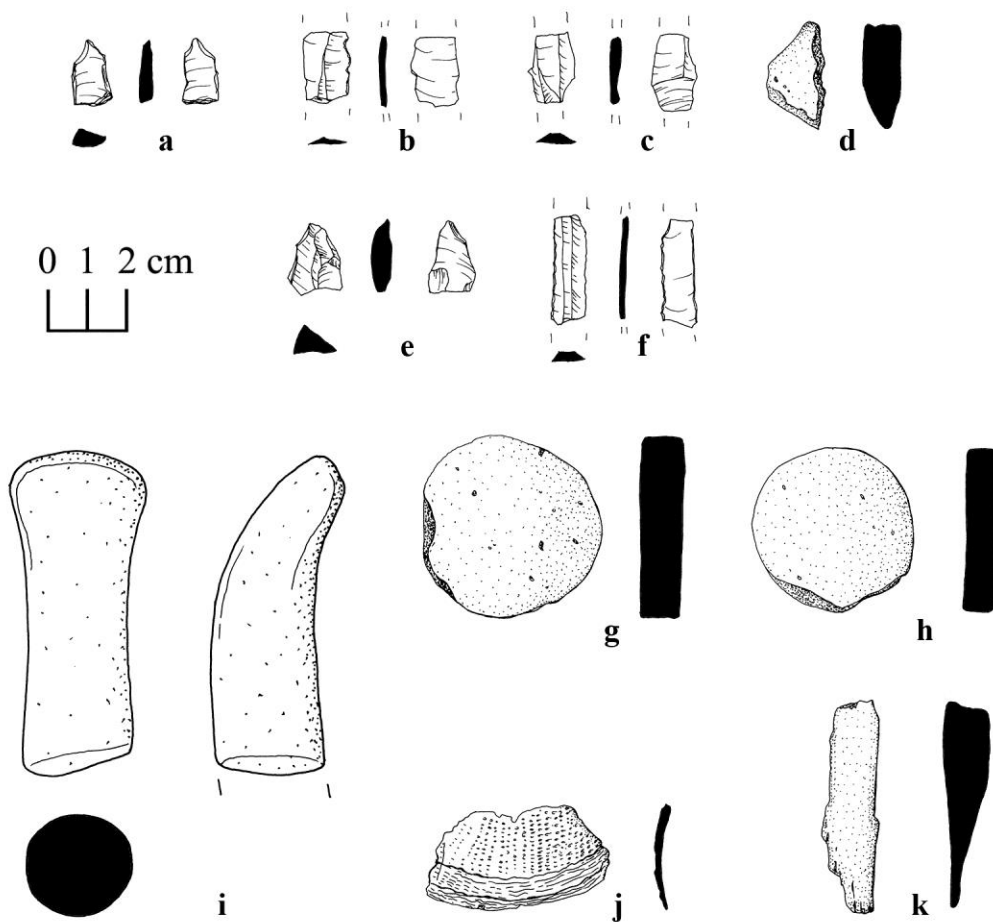


Figure 110: Artifactual materials associated with Operation C196: a., e. chert; b., c., f. fragmentary obsidian blades; d. greenstone fragment; g., h. shaped sherds; i. partial ceramic prong; j. shell; k. worked bone.

Caracol Structure L40
Operation C196B

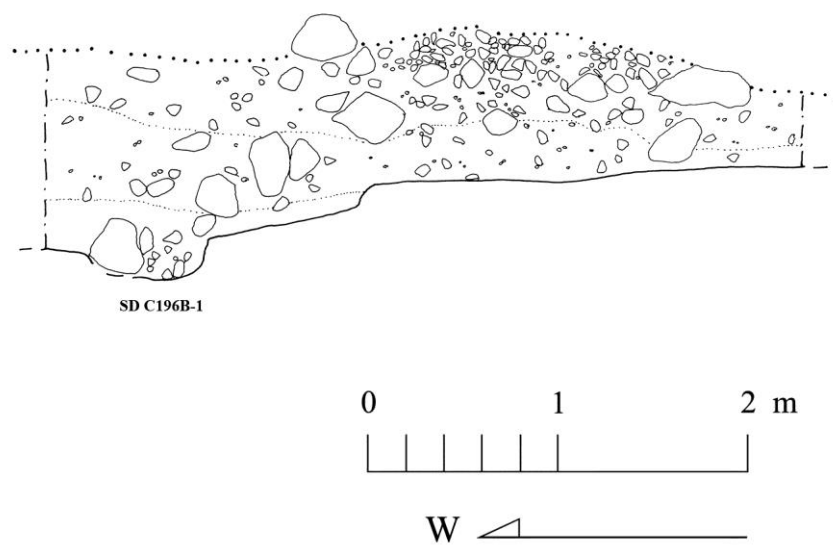


Figure 111: Structure L40 section, designated Operation C196B.

Caracol Structure L40
Operation C196B

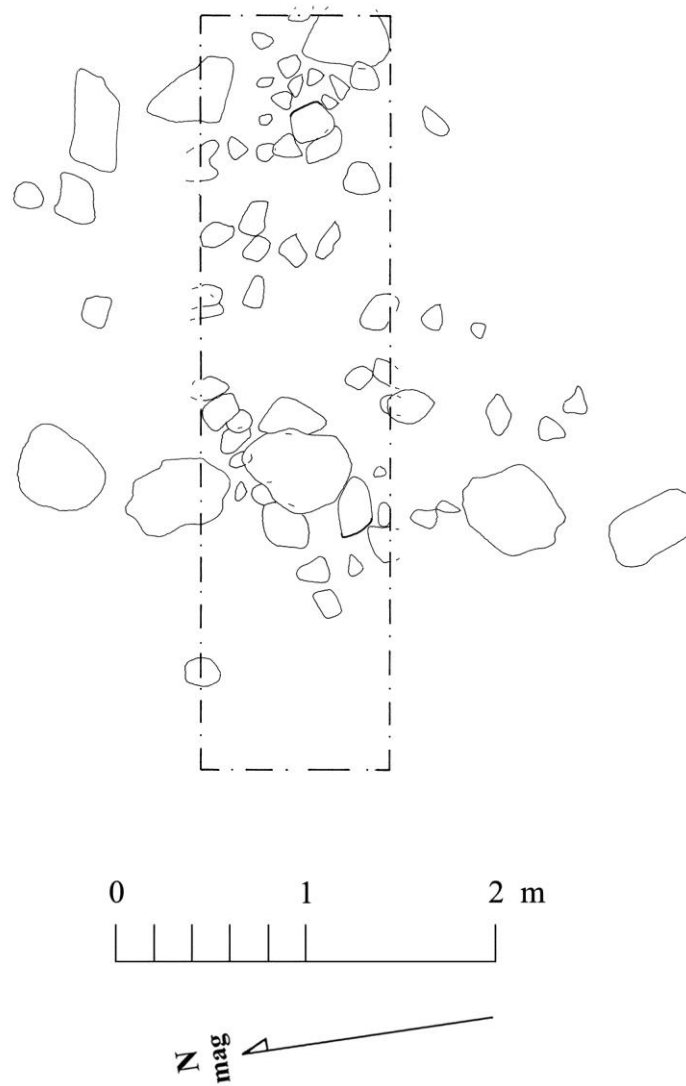


Figure 112: Plan of Structure L40 and Operation C196B.

Caracol S.D. C196B-1

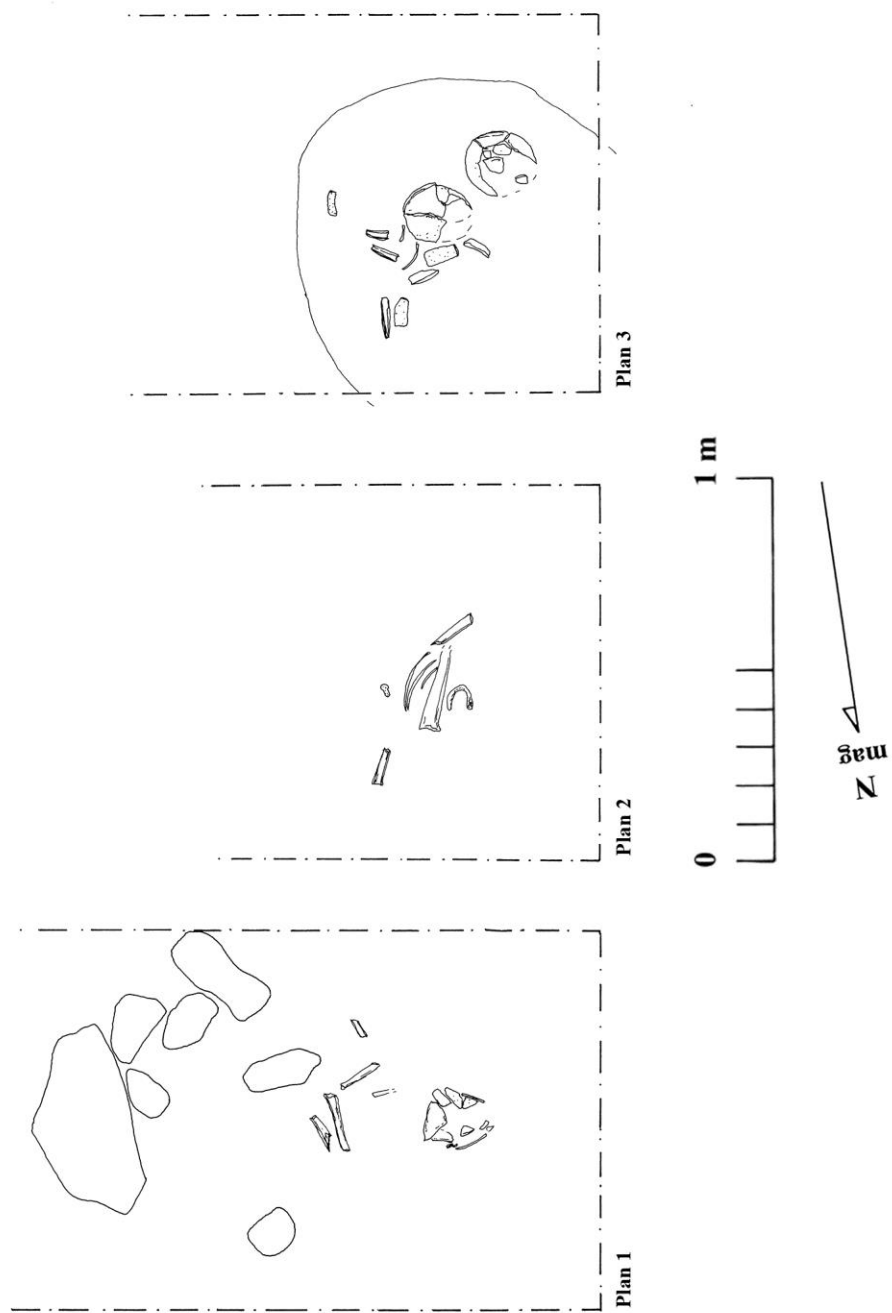


Figure 113: Detailed plans of S.D. C196B-1.

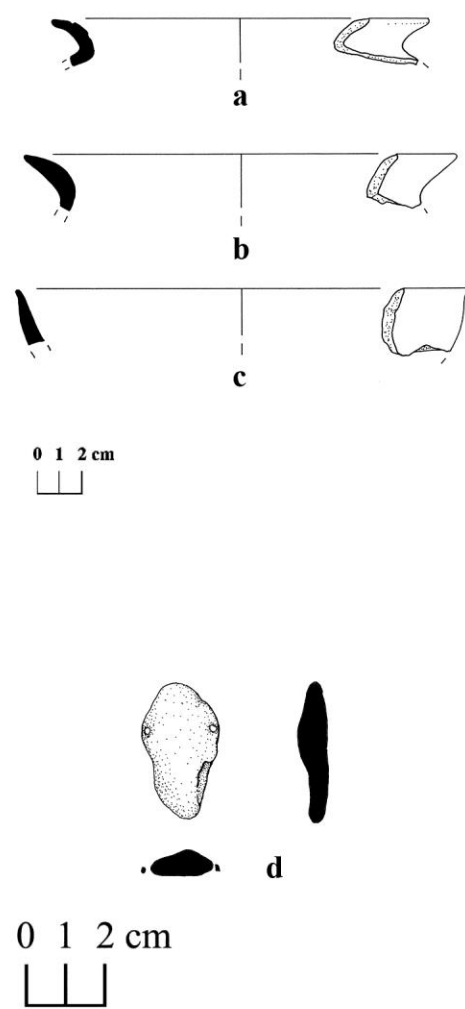


Figure 114: Artifactual materials from Operation C196B: a., c. eroded Sierra Red; b. Paila Unslipped; d. jadeite pendent from S.D. C196B-1.

Caracol Structure L39
Operation C196C

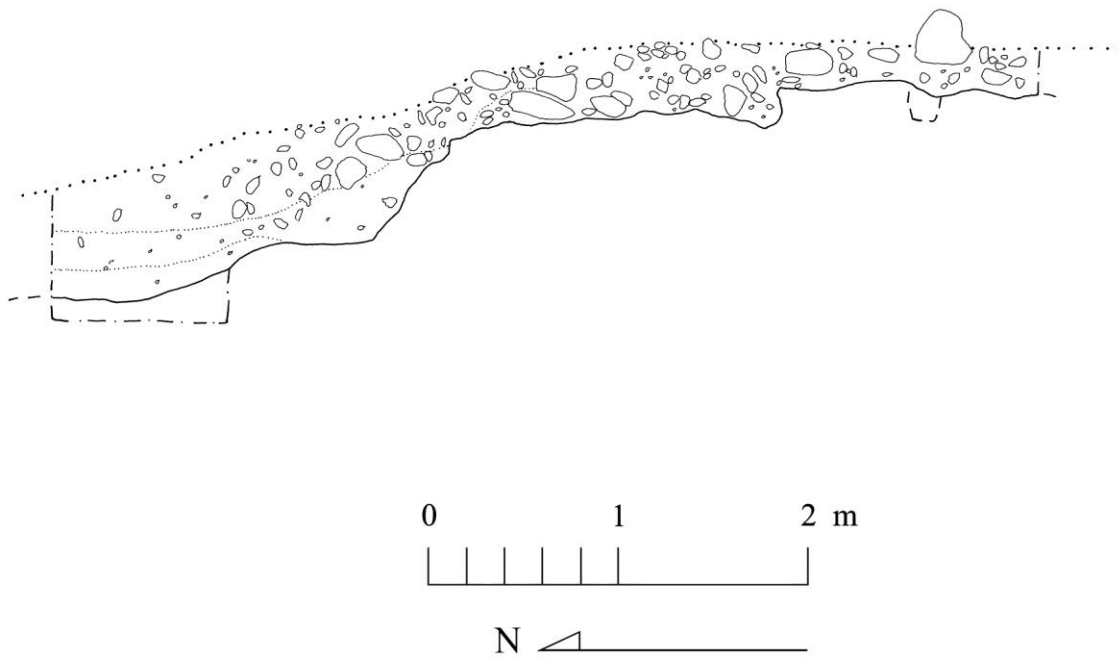


Figure 115: Structure L39 section, designated Operation C196C.

Caracol Structure L39
Operation C196C

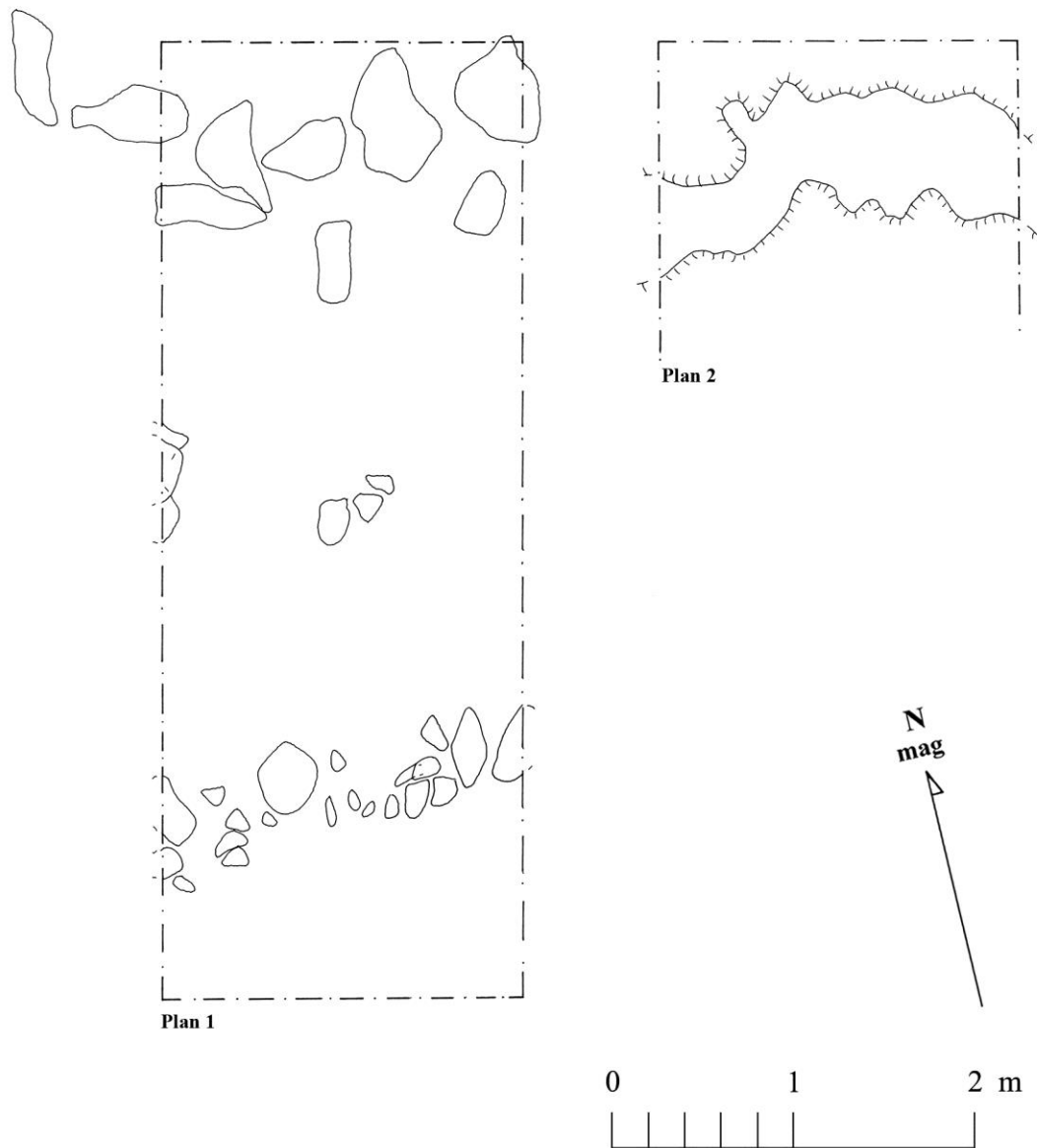


Figure 116: Plans of Operation C196C showing potential architectural features.

Caracol Structure L43
Operation C196D

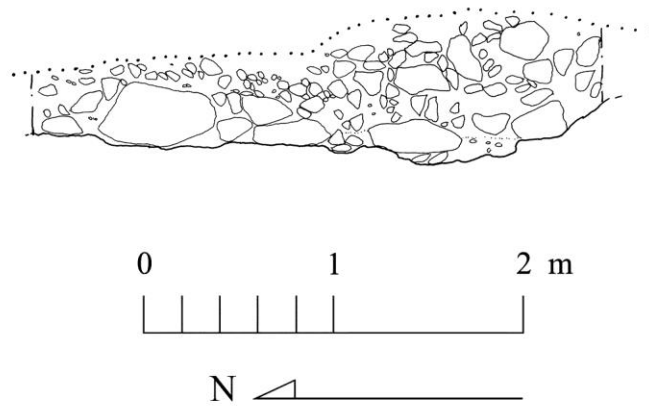


Figure 117: Structure L43 section, designated Operation C196D.

Caracol Structure L43
Operation C196D

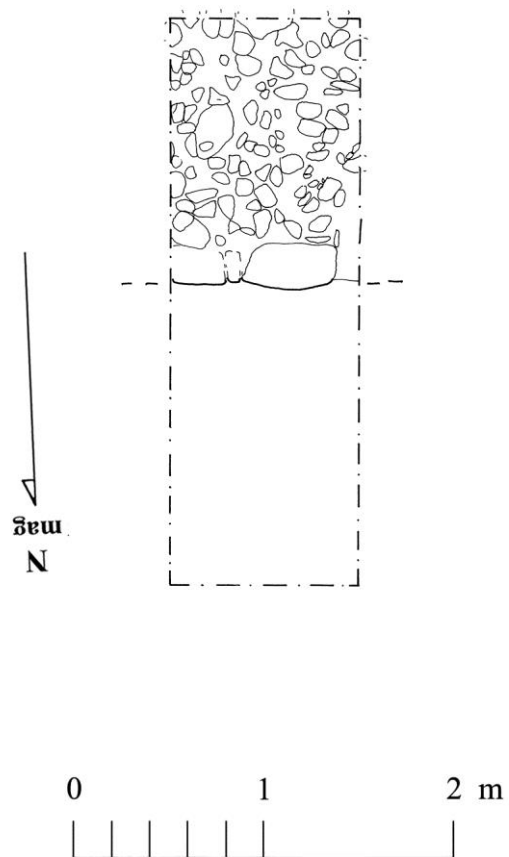


Figure 118: Plan of architectural features in Operation C196D.

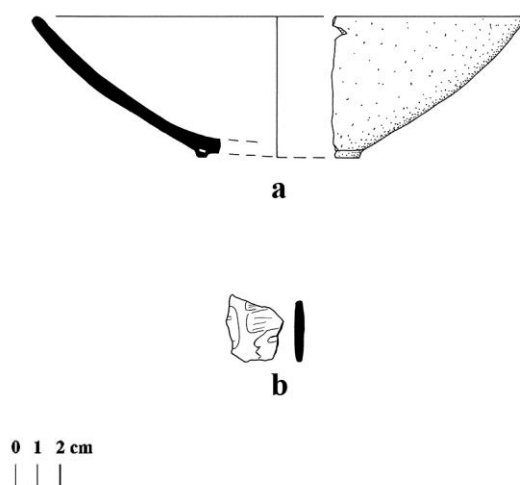


Figure 119: Artifactual materials from Operation C196D: a. reconstructable vessel, probably Machete Orange Polychrome; b. incised sherd.



Figure 120: Photographs of Galletas reservoir and Operation C196E: upper section of excavation (upper left); lower section of excavation (lower left); view of excavation looking east (right).

Caracol Operation C196E
reservoir

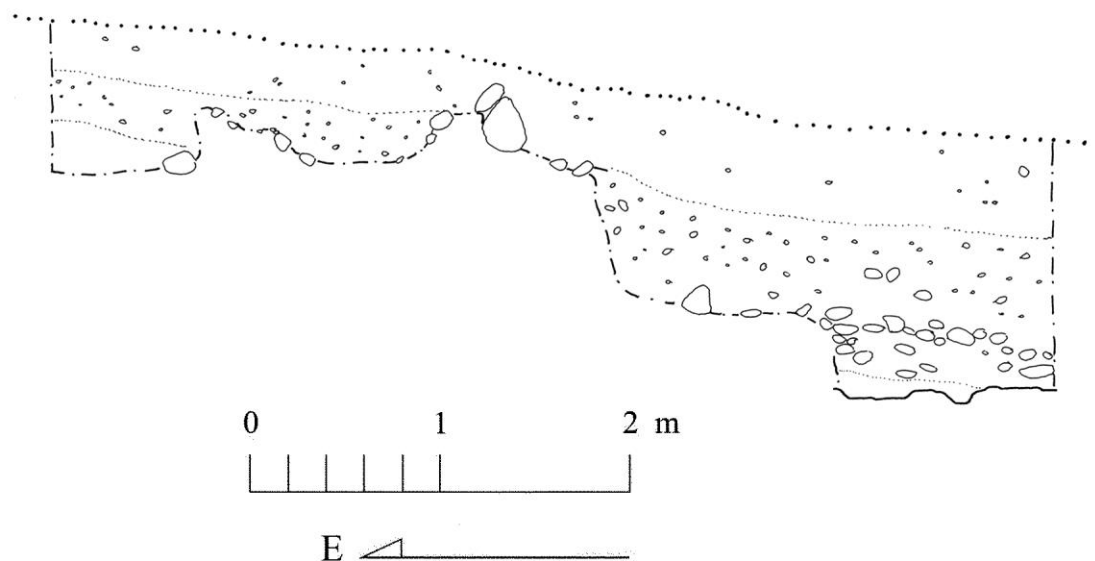


Figure 121: Galletas reservoir section, designated Operagion C196E.

Caracol Operation C196E
reservoir

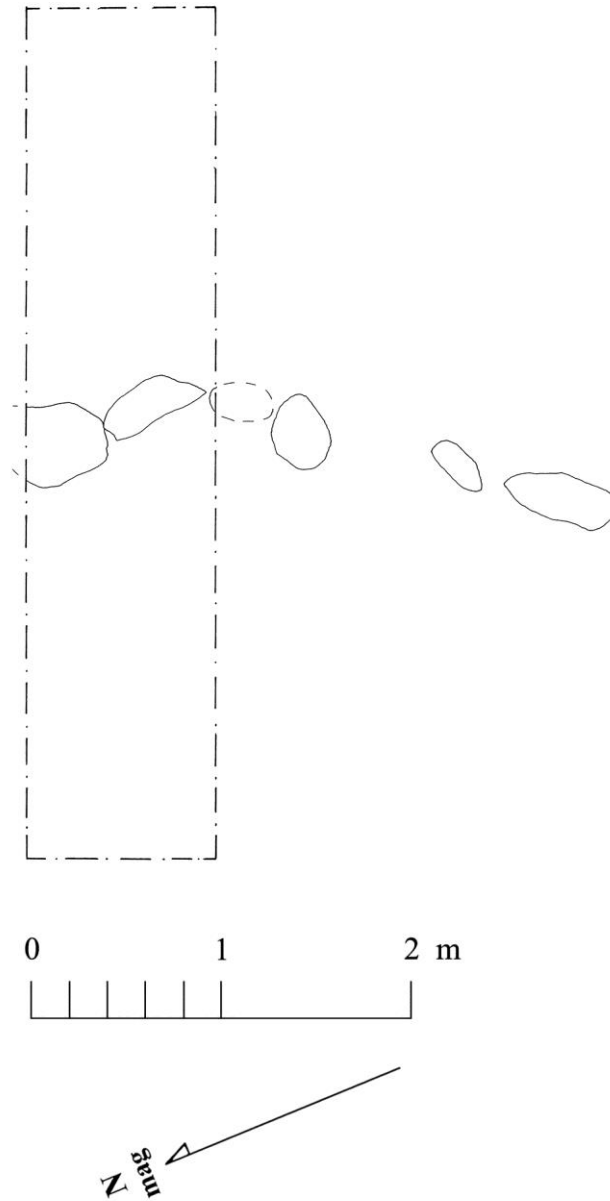


Figure 122: Plan of eastern architectural bank of Galletas reservoir, Operation C196E.

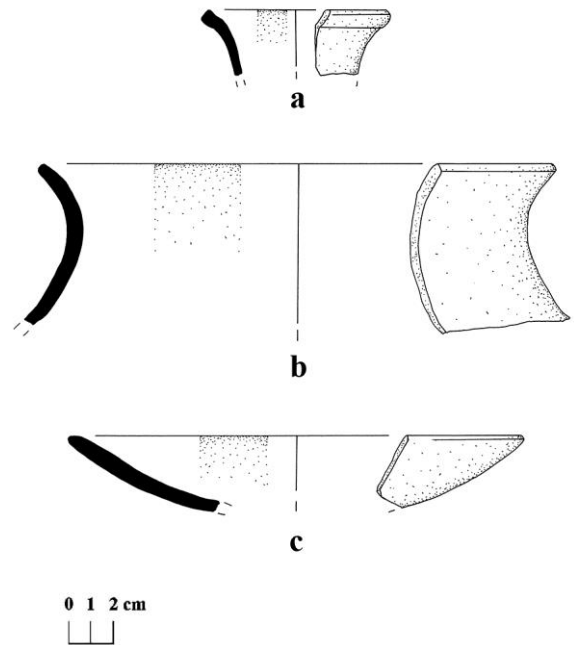


Figure 123: Ceramic materials directly on stone lining in Galletas reservoir: a. eroded Tinaja Red; b. Valentin Unslipped; c. eroded Machete Orange-Polychrome.

Tortilla

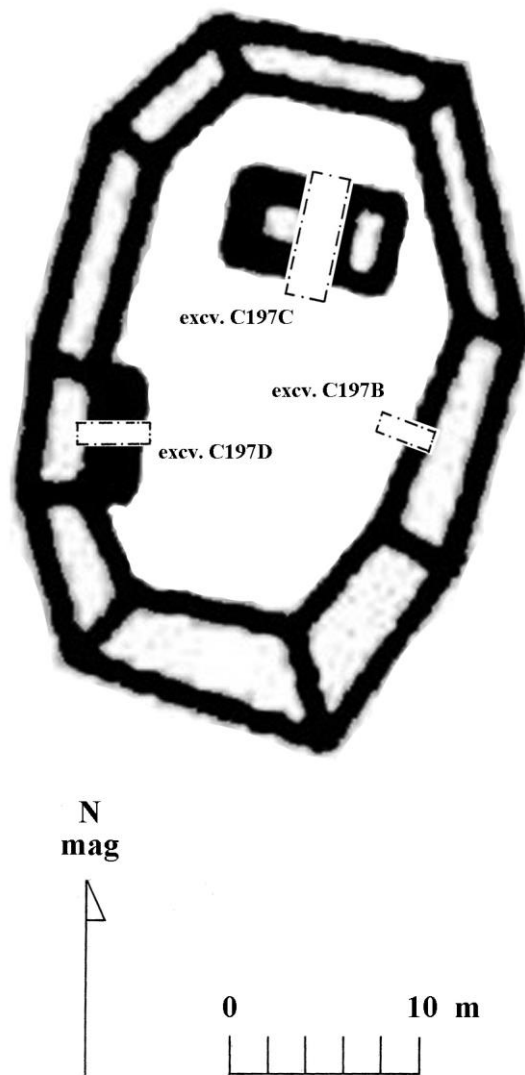


Figure 124: Plan of Tortilla residential group, showing the locations of Operations C197B, C197C, and C197D.

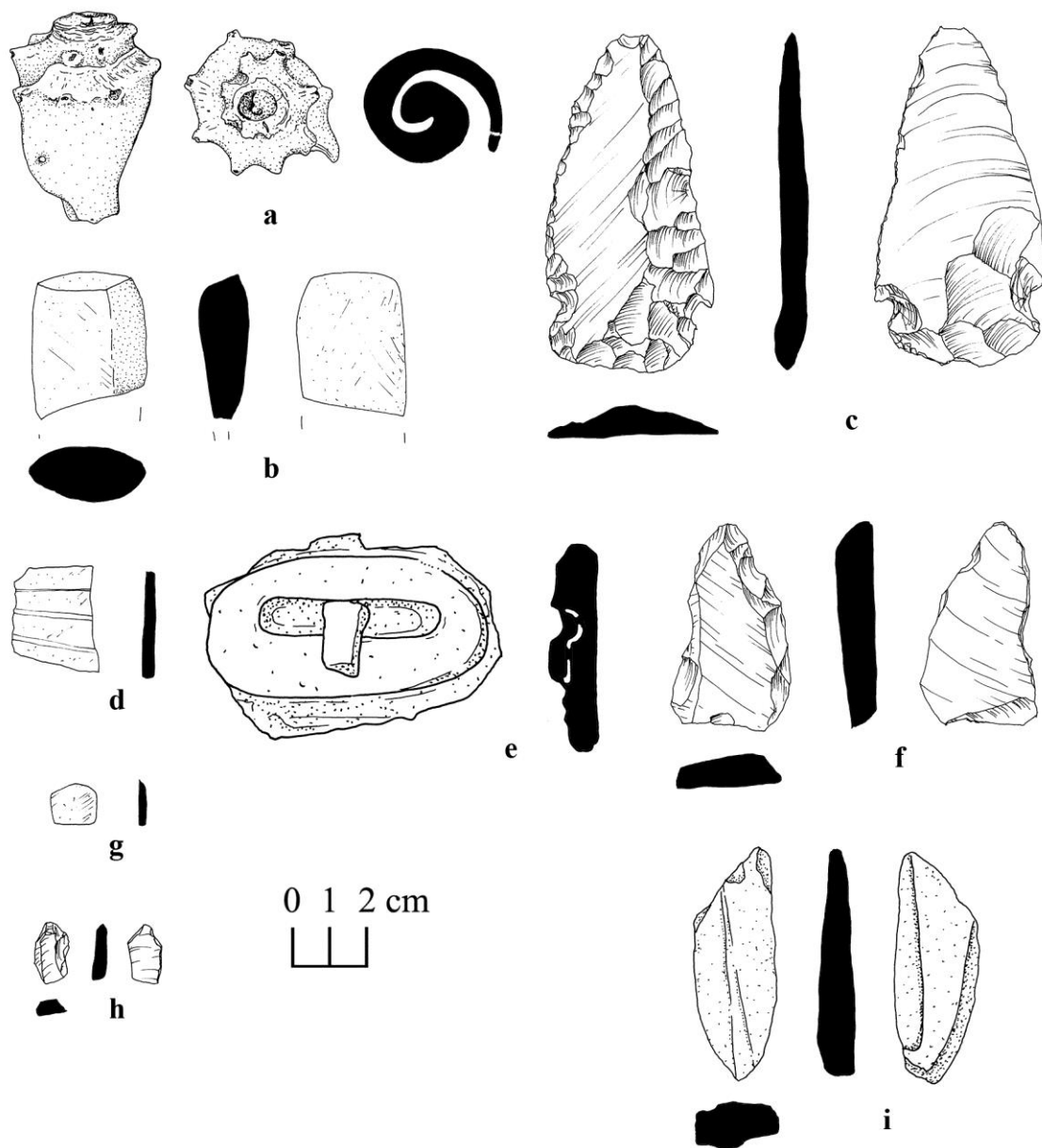


Figure 125: Artifactual materials recovered in association with Operation C197: a. drilled conch shell; b. groundstone artifact; c. chert point; d. shell; e. modeled ceramic mouth; f. chert; g. pyrite inlay; h. fragmentary green obsidian blade; i. modified sandstone.



Figure 126: Photograph of Tortilla vacant terrain excavation , designated Operation C197B.

Caracol Operation C197B
vacant terrain

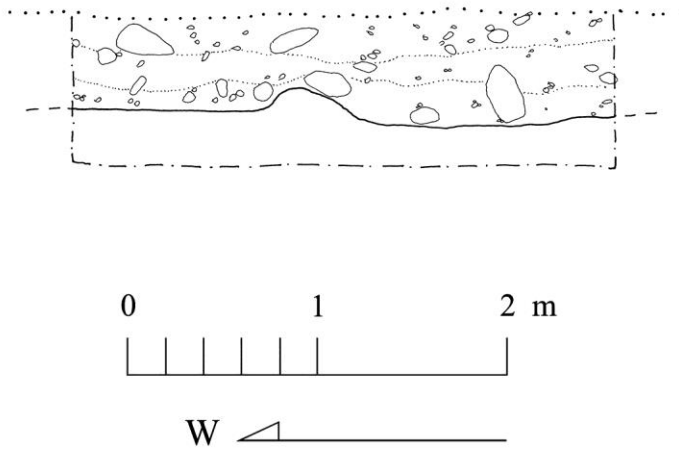


Figure 127: Tortilla vacant terrain section, designated Operation C197B.

Caracol Structure L15
Operation C197C



Figure 128: Structure L15 section, designated Operation C197C.

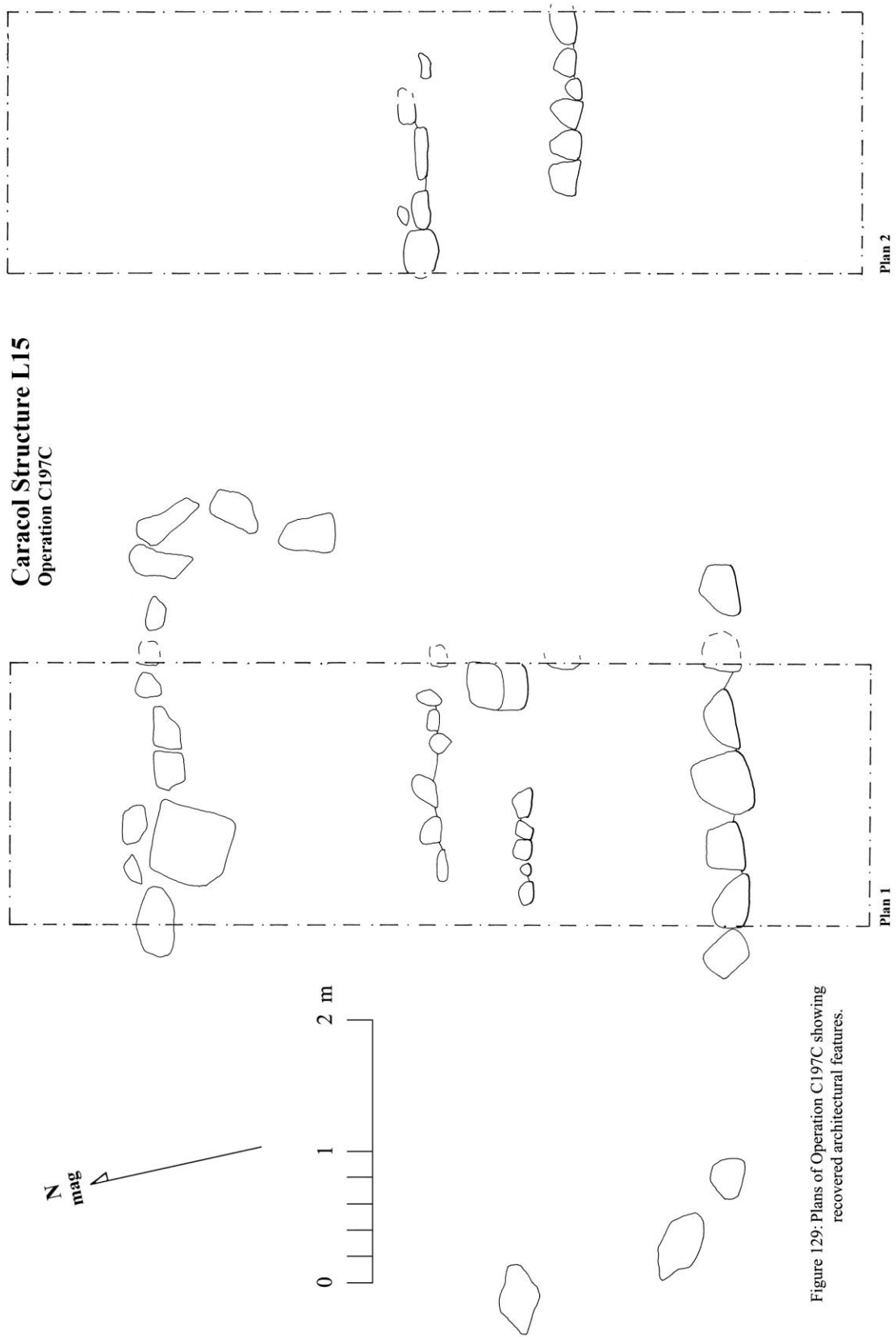


Figure 129: Plans of Operation C197C showing recovered architectural features.

Caracol Structure L16
Operation C197D

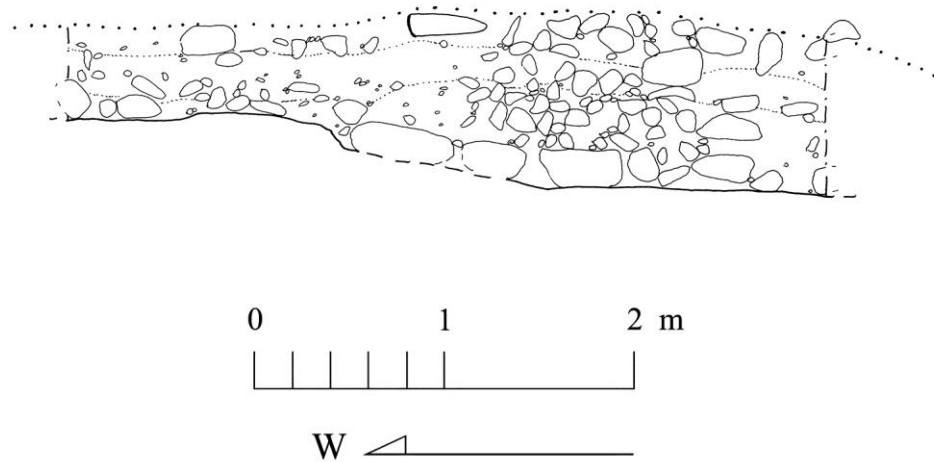


Figure 130: Structure L16 section, designated Operation C197D.

Caracol Structure L16

Operation C197D

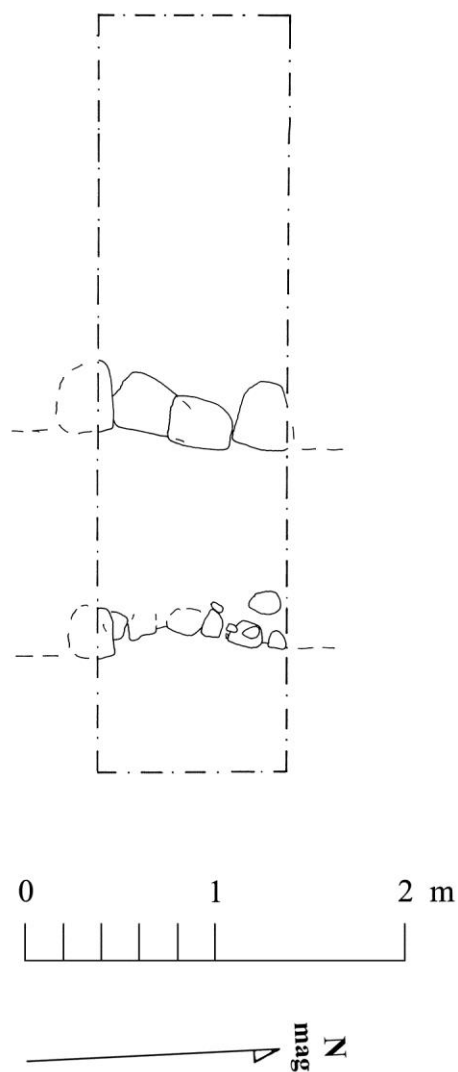


Figure 131: Plan of Operation C197D showing recovered architectural features.

Migas

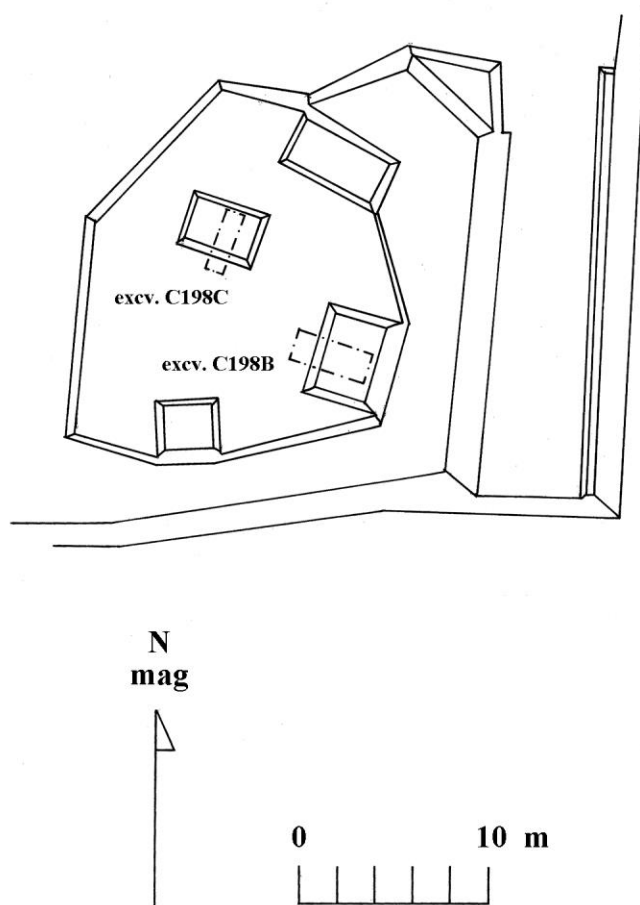


Figure 132: Plan of Migas residential group, showing the locations of Operation C198B and C198C.



Figure 133: Photographs of Migas excavations: Structure L75 and Operation C198B (upper); Structure L73 and Operation C198C (lower).

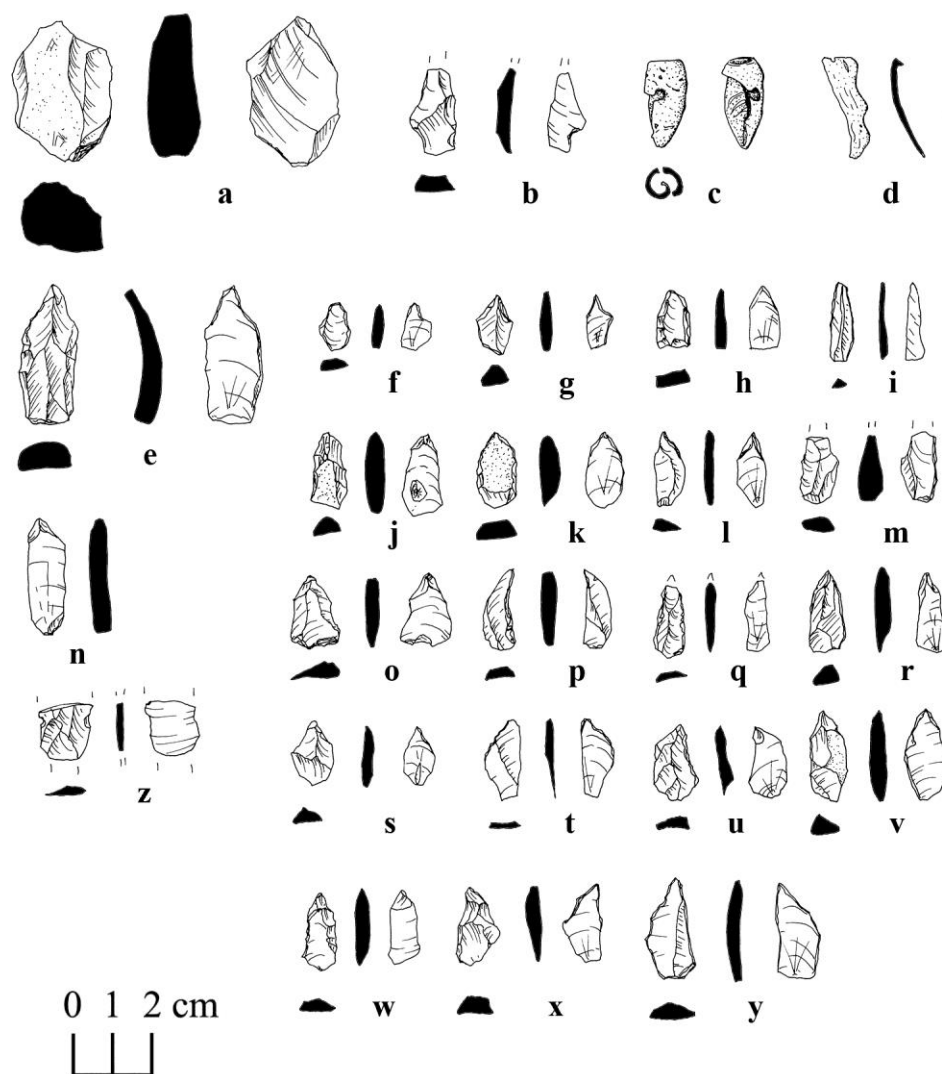


Figure 134: Artifactual materials associated with Operation C198B: a. chert; b., e.-y chert drills; c. drilled shell; d. fragmentary shell; z. fragmentary obsidian blade.

Caracol Structure L75
Operation C198B

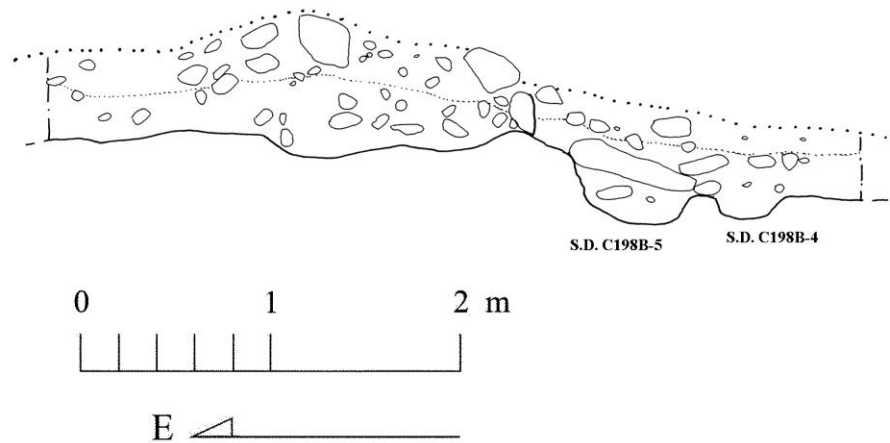


Figure 135: Structure L75 section, designated Operation C198B.

Caracol Structure L75
Operation C198B

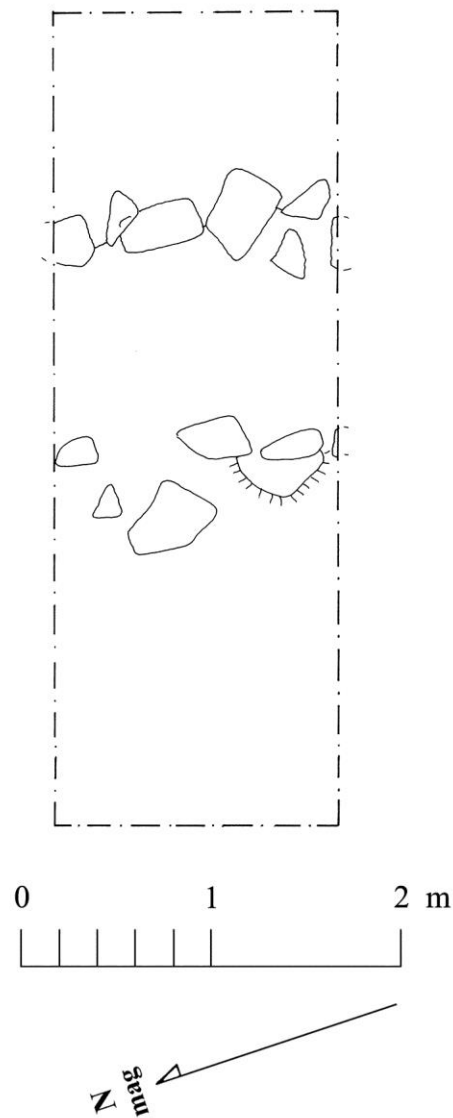


Figure 136: Plan of potential architectural features recovered in Operation C198B.

Caracol Structure L75 **Operation C198B**

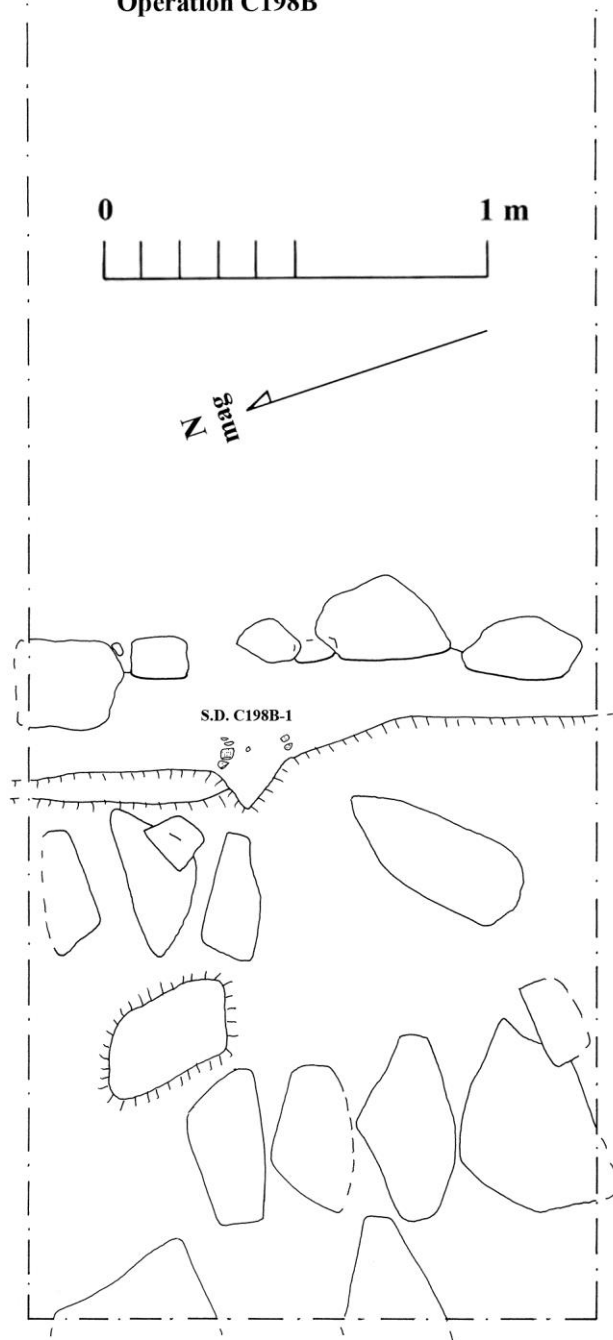


Figure 137: Detailed plan of eastern end of Operation C198B showing location of S.D. C198B-1 and capstones over S.D. C198B-4 and S.D. C198B-5.

Caracol Structure L75
Operation C198B

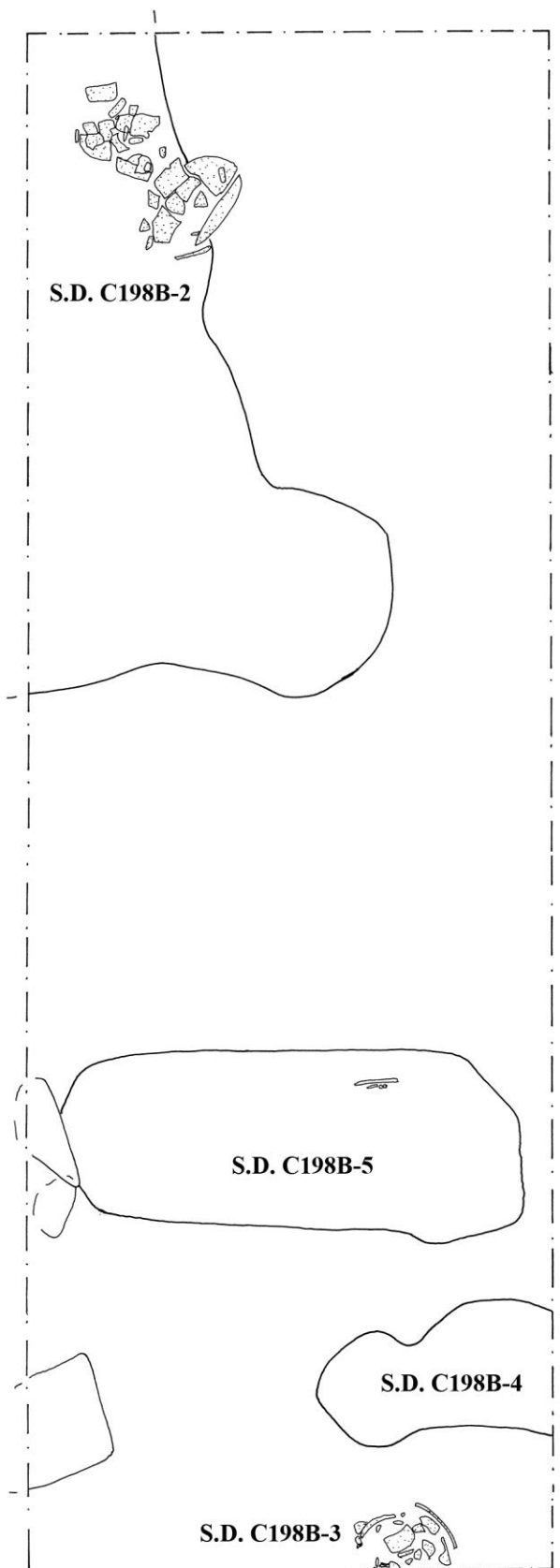
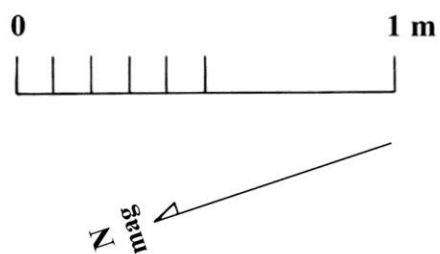


Figure 138: Detailed plan of Operation C198B showing locations of S.D. C198B-2, S.D. C198B-3, S.D. C198B-4, and S.D. C198B-5.

Caracol Structure L75
S.D. C198B-3

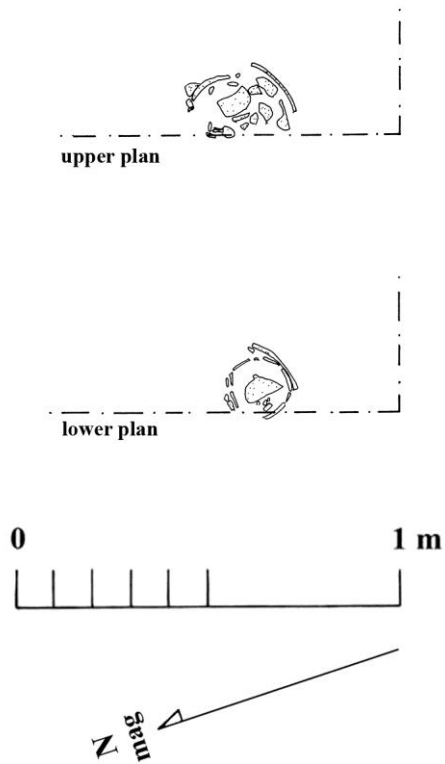


Figure 139: Detailed plans of S.D. C198B-3.

Caracol Structure L75

Operation C198B

S.D. C198B-4

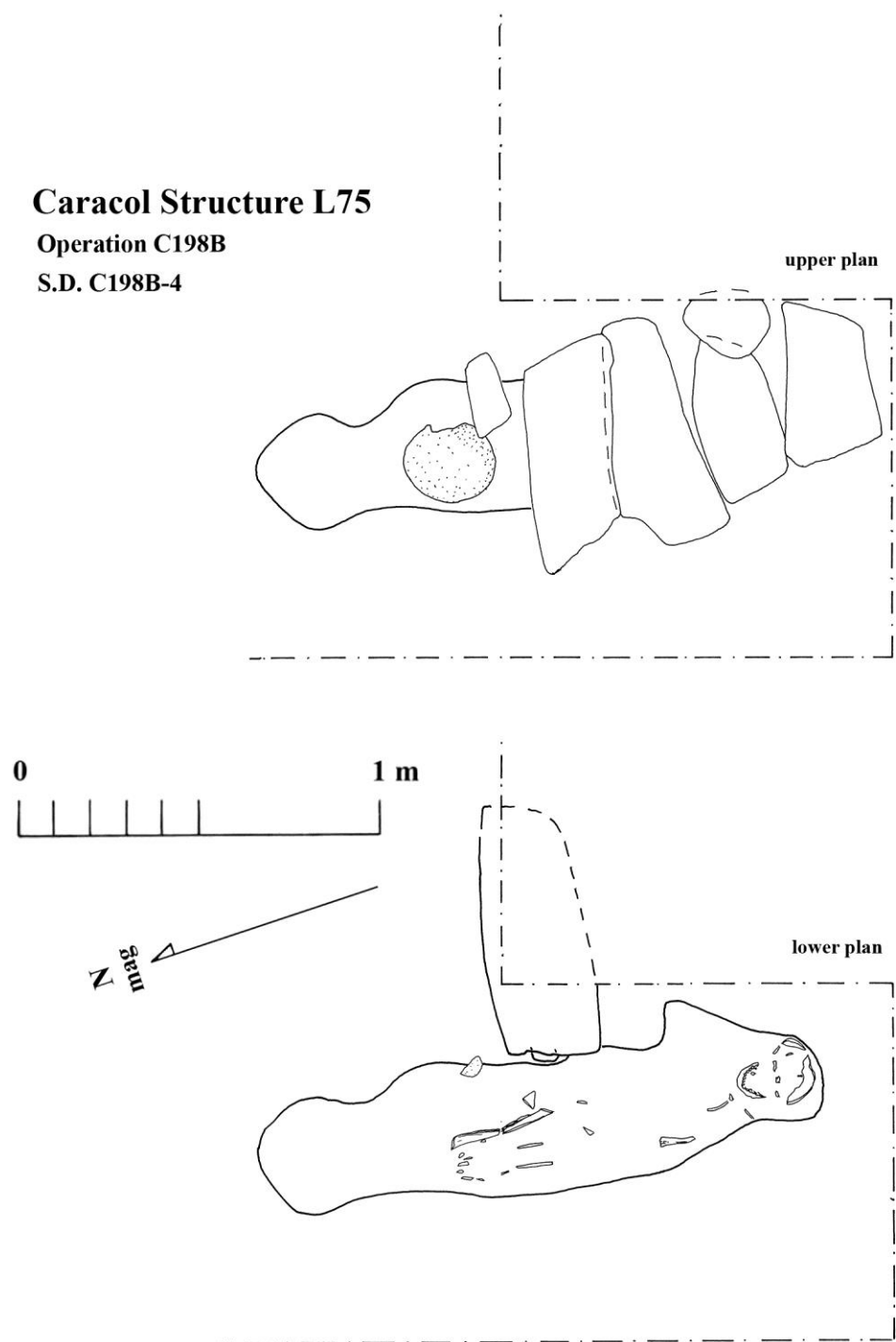


Figure 140: Detailed plans of S.D. C198B-4.

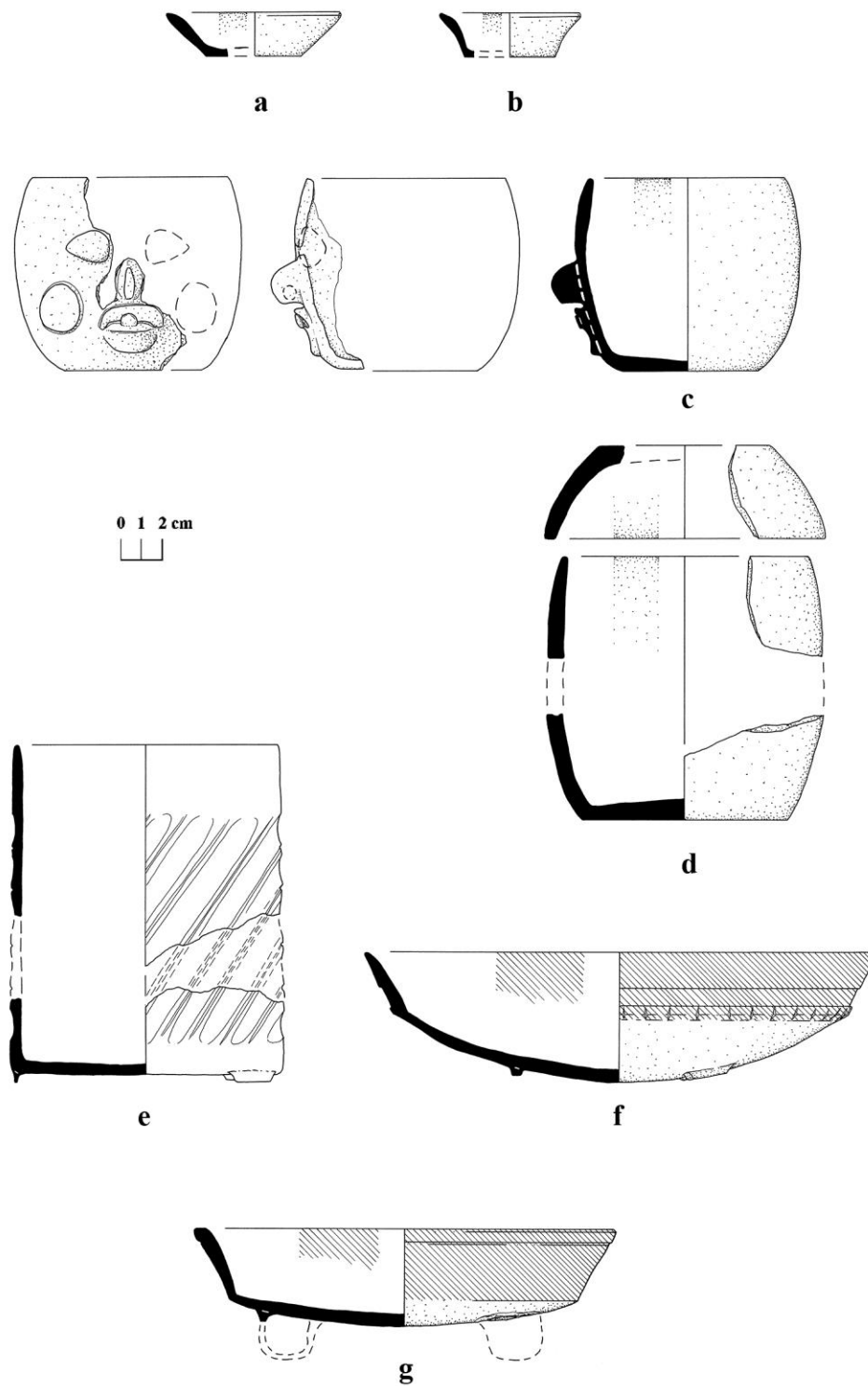


Figure 141: Ceramic vessels from S.D.s in Operation C198B: a., b.Ceiba Unslipped (S.D. C198B-1); c., d. Hebe Modeled (S.D. C198B-3); e. Gallenero Fluted, f. San Pedro Impress (S.D. C198B-2) g. Belize Red (S.D. C198B-4).

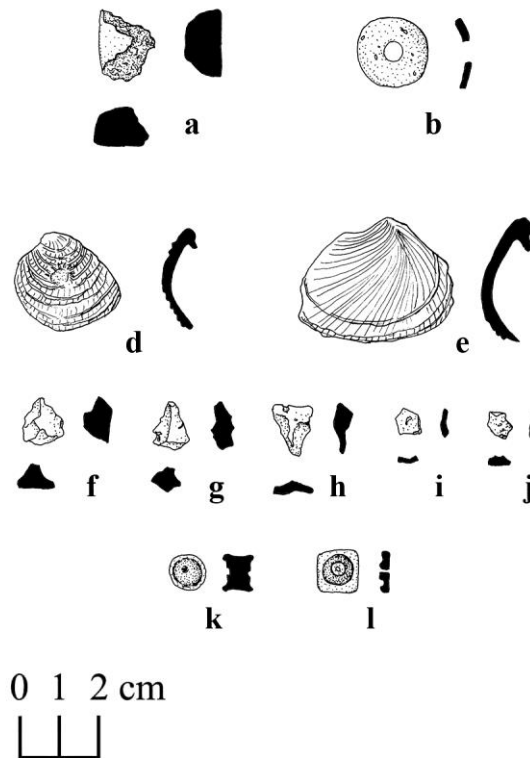


Figure 142: Artifactual materials from S.D.s in Operation C198B: a. greenstone celt fragment (S.D. C198B-1); b. drilled shell (S.D. C198B-2); d., e. shells, f.-j. jadeite chips (S.D. C198B-3); k., l. worked shell (S.D. C198B-4).

Caracol Structure L73
Operation C198C

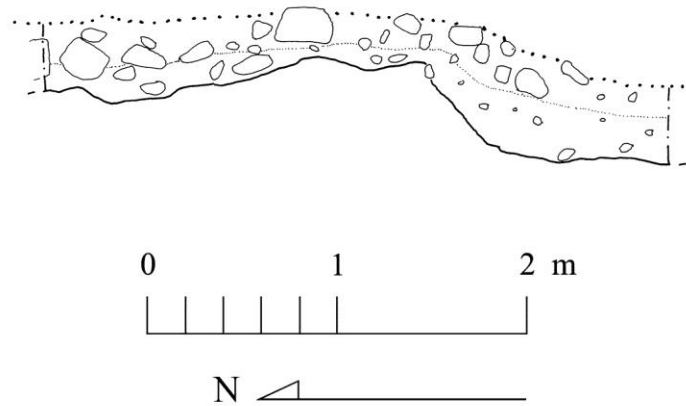


Figure 143: Structure L73 section, designated Operation C198C.

Caracol Structure L73
Operation C198C

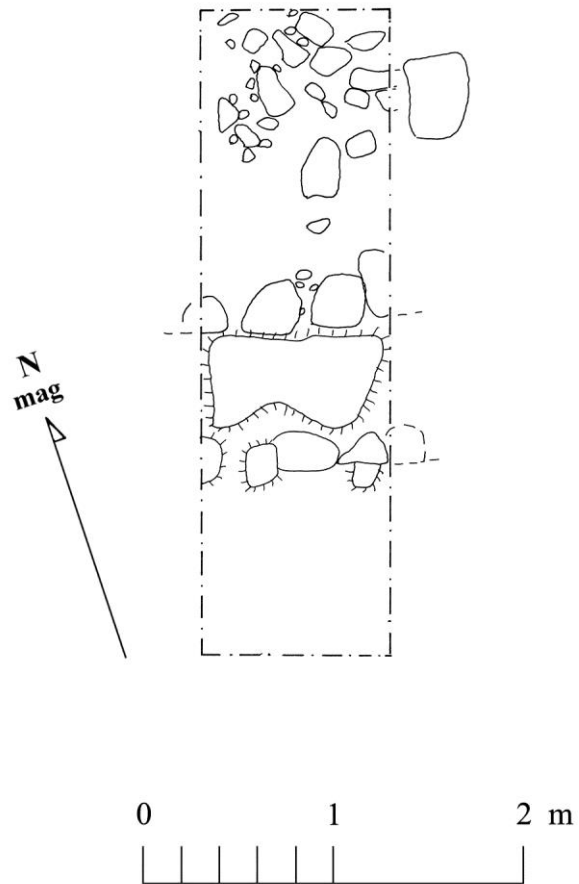


Figure 144: Plan of architectural features in Operation C198C.



Figure 145: Photograph of Operation C8V in Caracol A Plaza on axis to and in front of Structure A6.

Caracol Structure A6
Operation C8V

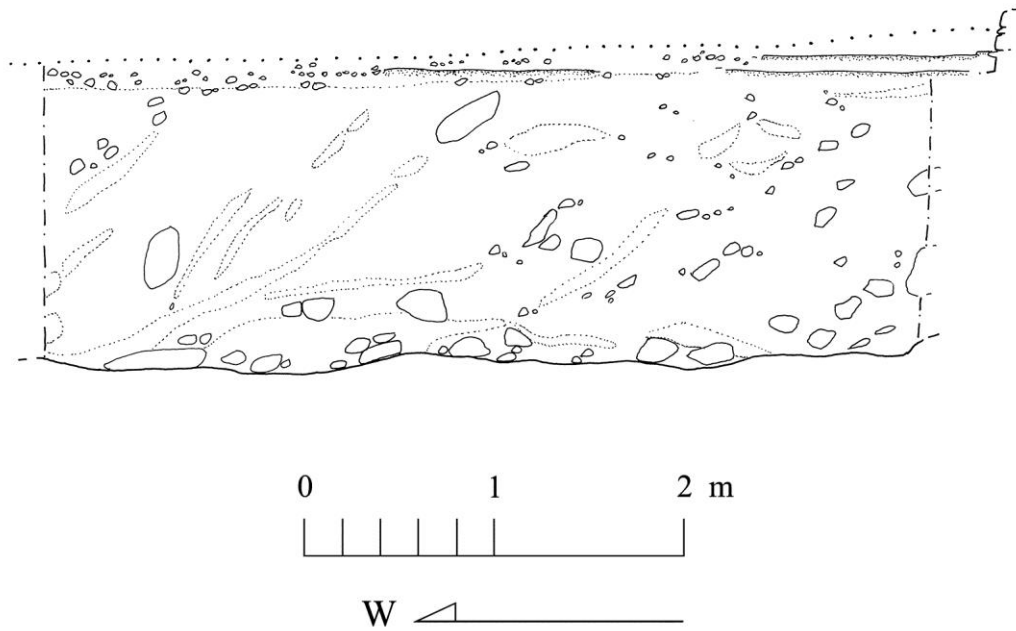


Figure 146: Plaza excavation on axis and tangent to Structure A6, designated Operation C8V.

Caracol Structure A6
Operation C8V

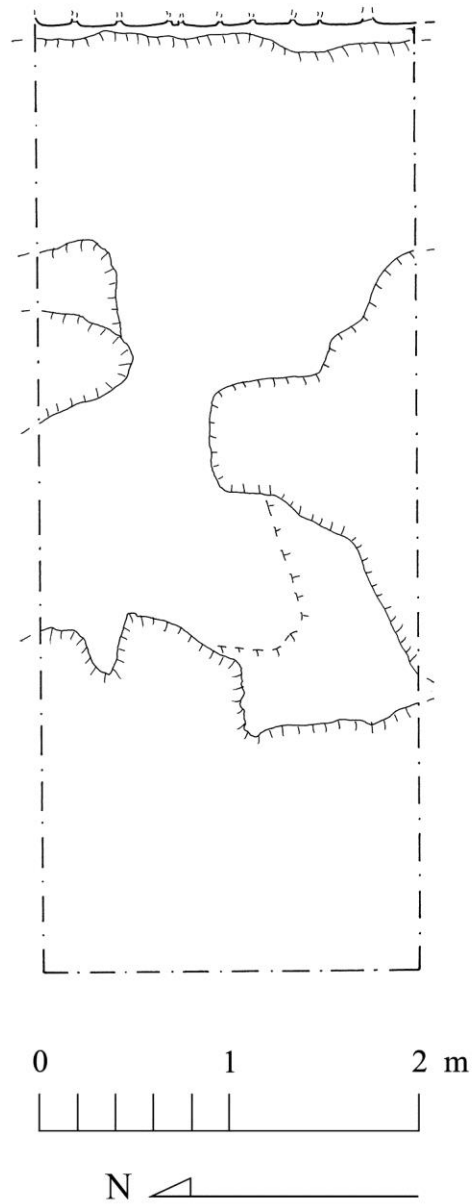


Figure 147: Plan of upper plaza floors in front of Structure A6 in Operation C8V.

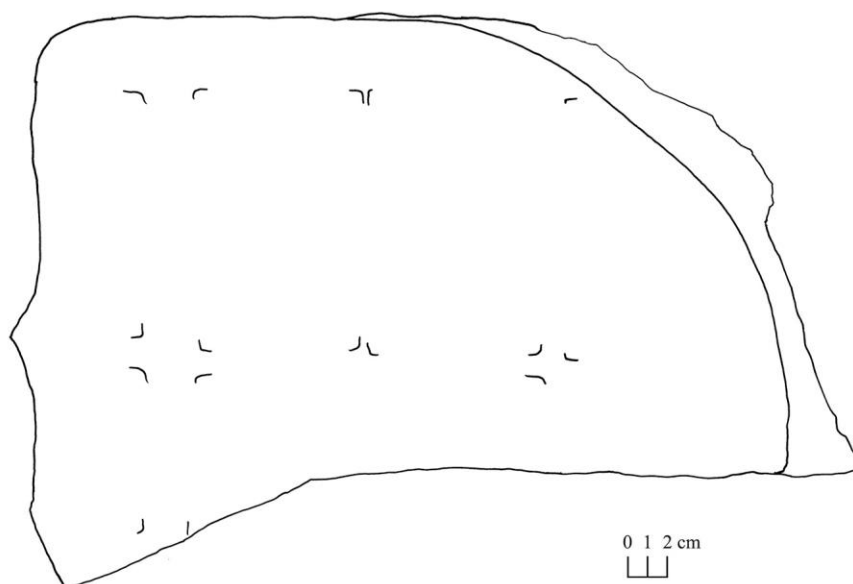


Figure 148: New carved limestone monument, Caracol Stela 26, encountered during the 2013 field season.